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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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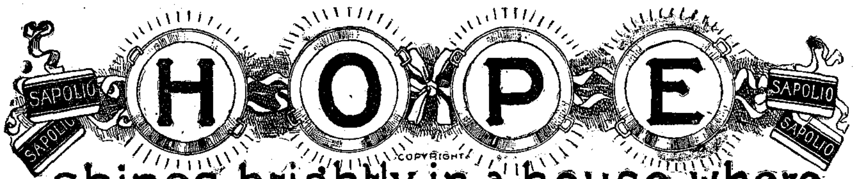

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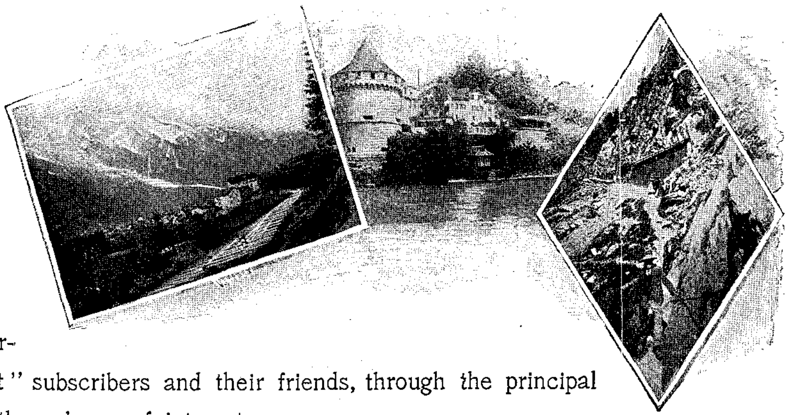

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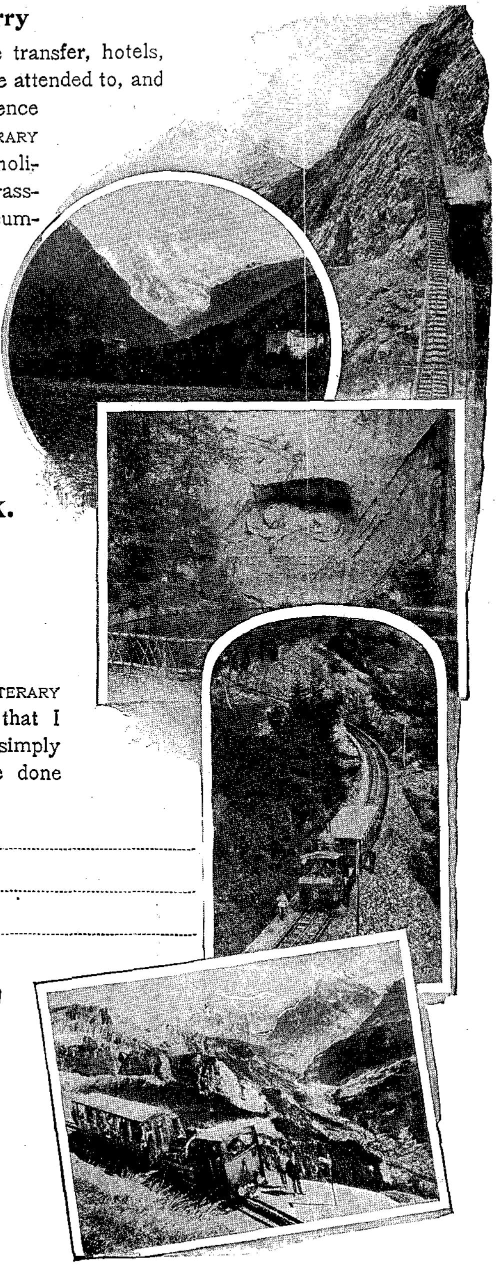

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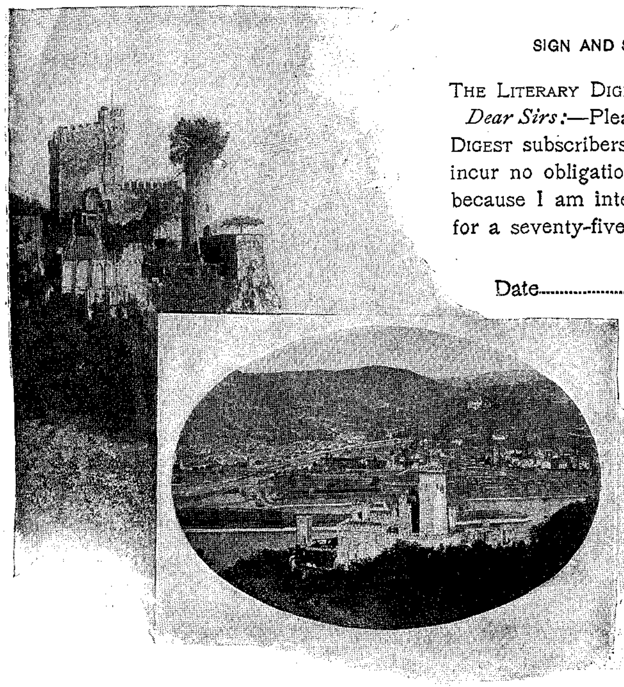

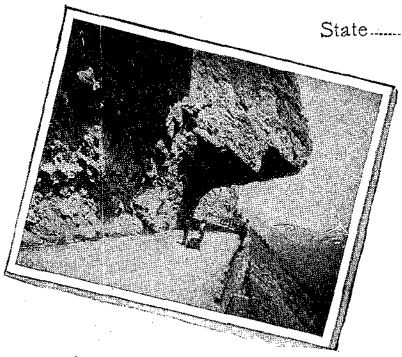

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

KENTUCKY'S RIVAL GOVERNORS.

THE dramatic situation in Kentucky is still holding first place in public attention as we go to press. Within less than sixty days, Kentucky has had four men claiming the right to exercise gubernatorial powers. The term of Governor Bradley (Rep.) expired December 12. William S. Taylor (Rep.) took the office as Bradley's successor, in accordance with the declaration of the canvassing boards. William Goebel (Dem.) then claimed the office, and was sworn in last week, as a result of an appeal to the legislature. And J. C. W. Beckham, who claimed election to the office of lieutenant-governor, is endeavoring to act as governor in place of Mr. Goebel, who was shot January 30, and died February 3. The following review of the undisputed facts of the case may be of service:

Taylor and Goebel each claimed a majority at the elections last November, and on the face of the returns Taylor seemed to be elected. Goebel contested the election, and by the provisions of the Goebel election law the case went to the State Board of Election Commissioners for decision. Altho a majority of the board were Democrats, they decided in favor of Taylor, and he was inaugurated December 12. Mr. Goebel, under another provision of the election law (of which law he was the author), then appealed to the legislature, which is strongly Democratic. The tension at Frankfort, the Kentucky capital, became intense, and about one thousand armed men were brought to the city by the Republican leaders, who, it is said, feared that violence would be used to oust them from the state offices. Most of the "regulators" soon left the city, however.

On Tuesday of last week, the House and Senate committees, both overwhelmingly Democratic, decided to report in favor of Goebel; but just before they were ready to make their report Mr. Goebel, while entering the State House grounds, was fatally wounded by a shot from a concealed assailant. Governor Taylor at once called out several companies of the State militia and issued a proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection existed, and adjourning the legislature (an act which the Democrats consider unconstitutional), and summoning it to meet later in London, Ky., a town in the mountains. The Democratic majority of the legislature, barred from the State House and other public buildings by the bayonets of the militia, signed a paper declaring Goebel and Beckham governor and lieutenant-governor, who were accordingly sworn in, tho the former was at the time almost at the point of death. Governor Taylor appealed to the President on Friday for recognition, but the President refused to interfere. The Democratic legislators, to strengthen the legality of Goebel's claim to election, held a meeting in a Frankfort hotel, Friday, and again declaring the Democratic candidates elected, the latter were again sworn in. Judge Cantrill, upon petition of Goebel's counsel, issued a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the legislature and from removing the seat of that body to London, Ky. Acting-Governor Beckham appointed a Democratic adjutant-general of the militia. The Republican members of the legislature went to London Saturday, announcing their intention to elect a Republican United States Senator. Governor Taylor remained at Frankfort in the executive building, defended by the militia. On Saturday, February 3, Mr. Goebel died, and Mr. Beckham was sworn in in his place. On Sunday the Democratic leaders decided to transfer the seat of government to Louisville, leaving the Republican governor in Frankfort and the Republican legislature in London, Ky.

The New York *Times* (Ind.) summarizes the situation by saying:

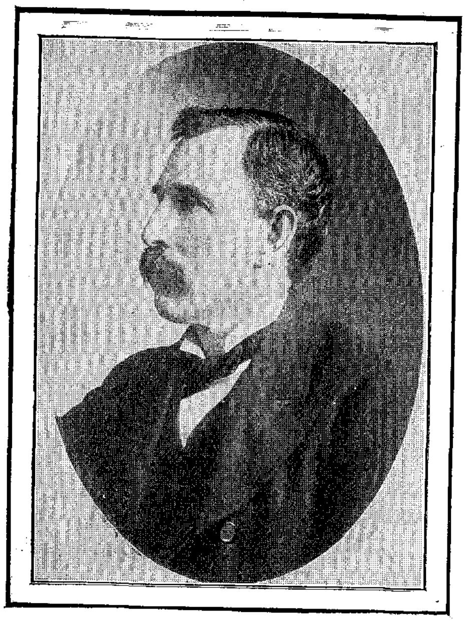
> "Kentucky has one man claiming to act as governor who would not have been governor had the legislature not been prevented from acting on the contest, and another claiming to act as governor who would be governor had the legislature really acted. Neither one is clearly justified in his claim, and neither is wholly in the wrong. It is a case for conference, deliberation, and peaceful settlement, and any man of influence that does not use his influence to secure such a settlement is guilty of a very serious offense against the Commonwealth. The Republicans are peculiarly bound to see that everything possible is done to accomplish this—first, because the action of their governor has prevented a direct settlement, and second, because if the matter reaches a stage where the Federal Government must act, the Republican Administration will be placed in a most embarrassing position."

The Democrats and Republicans of Kentucky are each accusing the other of lawlessness and anarchy. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) points out that "Mr. Goebel, who both before and since his election" had been "assailed by the opposition with a fury and malignancy never before equaled in a political contest in Kentucky," had throughout "followed rigorously the plain provisions of the law. It is beside the question," it continues, "to say that the law is an objectionable and an unpopular law. It is the law, and bad as it may be it is all that stands between the people and anarchy."

After the shooting of Mr. Goebel the same paper said of Governor Taylor:

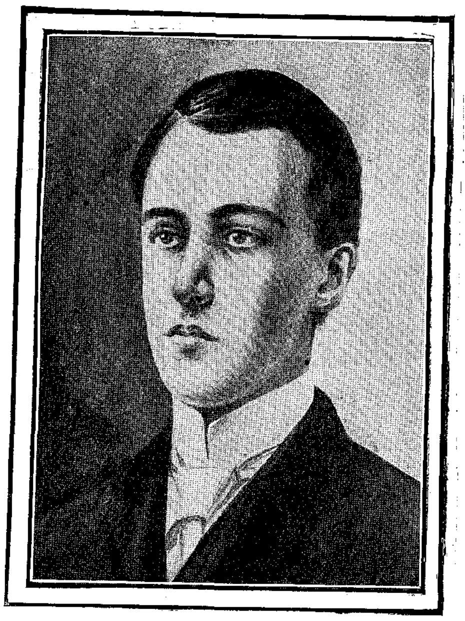
> "Two days have passed and not a word is said by this mock governor, so ready with his treasonable proclamations and so prompt with his lawless use of troops to disperse legislative bodies, and to terrorize courts of law, to pursue the perpetrators of the horrible deed done under his own official roof, almost in his presence, and by men brought to Frankfort by his orders. If this be not a public acknowledgment of complicity, then there is no significance in human conduct."

The Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.) says that all Mr. Goebel's apparently legal acts by which the election of last fall is reversed are "acts of outlawry" and "subversive of the will of the people,"



WILLIAM S. TAYLOR (REP.).

WILLIAM GOEBEL (DEM.).



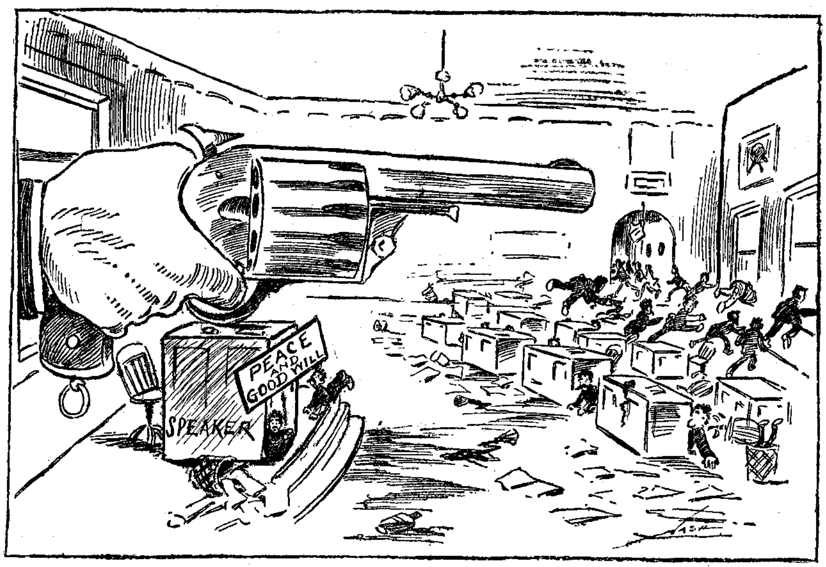
J. C. W. BECKHAM (DEM.).

THE THREE PRINCIPAL FIGURES IN THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

and that "if they shall become effective they will destroy government by the people in Kentucky."

As the claim to the governorship is a strictly legal question, to be decided by the courts, most of the press devote their attention to the condition of lawlessness which culminated in the attempt to kill Mr. Goebel, made in broad daylight, in the grounds of the State House, by an assassin concealed in the building containing the State executive offices. This crime is considered to be the natural result of the state of the public mind, but the press divide in placing the responsibility for the state of mind. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that Goebel's election "robbery" invited the treatment he received. "It is impossible to be surprised by the attack on him," says *The Eagle;* "it is affectation to wonder at it; it is hypocritical not to see dramatic retribution in it." "If ever a man marched straight up to the muzzle of a loaded gun with his eyes wide open and a challenge to the man behind the gun to shoot," says the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem)., "that man was William Goebel." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks it "plain as noonday" that his "persistence in his purpose to usurp the governorship after his defeat by the people meant violent resistance." The Washington *Star* (Rep.) agrees that the crime is "the logical consequence of the high-handedness with which the State Democratic leader has sought to attain his own ends regardless of the wishes of the people"; and the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) considers him "a victim to the spirit which he had himself aroused." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) recall that Mr. Goebel himself, in 1895, shot and killed the president of a bank in Covington, Ky., in consequence of a political quarrel. Mr. Goebel, however, was acquitted by the jury, and some accounts say that Mr. Goebel would himself have been the victim if he had not been quick enough to fire first.

Not a few papers think that the Kentucky Republicans are themselves to blame for the State's disordered condition. "The processions of armed mountaineers," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "that have been marshaled in the little town where the legislature is sitting, have not been chary in their threats of violent interposition in certain contingencies of legislative action. Could there have been a greater provocative to the bringing on of bloodshed?" The New York *World* (Ind. Dem)., after referring to Governor Taylor's interference with the legislature, asks: "When the chief magistrate thus overrides law, who can wonder that assassination has been followed by anarchy in Kentucky?" The Detroit *News* (Ind.) also agrees that "Mr. Taylor has shown that he has no more respect for the law than Mr. Goebel has, which is not a happy position for one to be in who has arrogated to himself all the virtue of Kentucky politics." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) believes that "this spirit of lawlessness, this defiance of legally constituted authorities, this determination to rule with or without law, is a natural Republican product," and adds that it now appears likely that Taylor's majority last fall was fraudulent, for "nobody can very consistently claim that a class of men who would openly attempt to intimidate a legislature would hesitate about intimidating voters." Even the Republican Boston *Advertiser* says of the assassination of Goebel that "it is hard to see how the Republican Party of Kentucky can escape hereafter the lasting suspicion of being in some measure responsible for the outrage"; and the result, it predicts, "will be to throw Kentucky permanently into the Democratic column and to bring some other of the formerly doubtful States back to Democratic control."



A NEW SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

Papers of all political persuasions recommend coolness and self-restraint at this time of high tension. The Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.) counsels "firmness and the exercise of all necessary authority for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Commonweath"; *The Courier-Journal* (Dem.) warns the Democrats not to lose "the self-control which has thus far restrained them from overstepping the law," and *The Times* (Dem.) bids the Democrats "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says: "Surely, Kentuckians should find some peaceful, upright way to calm the agitation that prevails, to reassure the people who think their liberties are threatened, and to prevent the spilling of another drop of blood in this strange and tragic form of politics." The Detroit *News* says that "the Democrats of Kentucky might better lose a dozen state elections than triumph by fraud, and on the other hand, the Republicans might better sink Mr. Taylor and all his crew than to hand Kentucky over to anarchy and mob rule in order to maintain him in office." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thinks that the cause of the whole trouble is boss rule, and that "honest election laws, enlightened public sentiment, and independence in voting" are the remedies. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) notes that the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," and says:

> "It is too early for Kentuckians to talk of force as the last resort of American citizenship against fraudulent legislatures, usurping governors, or venal or intimidated state judiciary. The Supreme Court of the United States exists, and the egis of the federal Constitution is over republican government in every State."

JAMES BRYCE AND OTHERS ON BRITON AND BOER.

THE right and the wrong of the strife in South Africa is still a stirring theme in this country. In public meetings, in the press, and even in Congress the Uitlanders' "taxation without representation" and the Boers' right to independence are texts for impassioned argument. Opportunely for those who are bewildered by these discussions, and for others who are still seeking light on the causes of the war and the blame for it, appears a book named "Briton and Boer, Both Sides of the South African Question," a sheaf of notable articles that have appeared during the last half-year in *The North American Review*. These articles follow out two interesting lines of thought—one on the causes of the war, and one on the attitude of the European powers toward England.

The three main powers of continental Europe are assumed in these articles to be Russia, Germany, and France, and all the writers freely express the opinion that these powers are distinctly hostile to England. The two Russian writers, Vladimir Holmstrem and Prince Ookhtomsky, agree that "a curse to mankind was and is the policy pursued by Great Britain for the last two centuries," and that "through blood and tears is she making her progress through the world"; but the time is not yet ripe, they think, for Russia to interfere. The German representative, Prof. Hans Delbrück, lecturer on history in Berlin University, finds the anti-English sentiment so strong in his country that "to-day all German parties are united in rejoicing over English defeats" and "public meetings censure the Government for not intervening in favor of the Boers." He declares that "if it were announced to-morrow that Russia, France, and Germany had concluded a continental alliance against England, this news would be welcomed everywhere with joy by the people of these three nations." There is "only one person in the whole country," he says, "who thinks otherwise"; but that person happens to be the Kaiser, and as the Kaiser shapes Germany's foreign policy England need not expect intervention from that quarter. As for France, M. Francis Charmes, foreign editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says that when the news of the war came, "the sympathies of the people went out to the brave little republic," because in France "there is a love of countries that struggle for their independence, that are ready to stake all in order to acquire or maintain it." Selfish interests, rather than humanitarian, rule in European politics, however, and nothing tangible will happen. "Public opinion will condemn the war," he says, "but the governments will not move."

Mr. Sydney Brooks outlines clearly the British side of the contention. The British treaty or convention with the Transvaal Republic (guaranteeing its independence, and acknowledging British suzerainty) ought not to be considered seriously, he thinks. "It was so little thought of," he says, "that the Boers might claim it has lapsed through frequent unrebuked violations; above all, it dealt with a state of affairs that has altered in every particular since its promulgation." It was signed before gold was discovered in the Transvaal, and hence before the arrival of the Uitlanders. As to the Boer treatment of the Uitlanders when they did come, he says that they were "treated like Kafirs." He describes the situation in the Transvaal as "almost too fantastic for serious presentation." He continues:

> "The Uitlanders, seven eighths of whom belong to the English-speaking race, outnumber the Boers by more than two to one. They own half the land and contribute nineteen twentieths of the public revenue. It is through their brains and energy that the Transvaal has been raised from bankruptcy to its present prosperity."

And how were they treated in return for all this? "They have not only taxation without representation, but taxation without police, without sanitation, without schools, without justice, without freedom of the press, without liberty of association."

It will be seen from the above quotations that Mr. Brooks does not pretend to give the Boer side of the case. Several writers in the book do present the Boer argument, but none so convincingly as Mr. James Bryce, the well-known author of "The American Commonwealth," who was a member of one of Gladstone's cabinets and author of "Impressions of South Africa," a study made from personal observation a few years ago. His article in "Briton and Boer" has attracted widespread comment in the American press. The argument obtains much weight from his obvious purpose to treat both sides with fairness; Mr. Brooks himself refers to Mr. Bryce as "a witness of inspired impartiality." This impartial spirit enables Mr. Bryce to see reason in both sides of the case, and he blames neither party for resenting what it very plausibly considers injustice. The point he urges is that British blunders caused and kept up an unfortunate and bitter estrangement between Dutch and English in South Africa, and that this estrangement is the real cause of all the troubles—an estrangement that the present war will certainly not heal, whoever wins. We condense his statement of the case as follows:

> The Dutch and English lived many years side by side in Cape Colony, and "these two stocks have so much in common that it might have been expected that they would readily amalgamate, and at any rate would, as the Dutch and English did long ago in New York, be on good terms with one another." England, however, "managed things ill." Dutch rights in courts, local governments, and in the use of their own language were reduced, and when slavery was abolished, the owners were "allotted a very inadequate sum," and much of it "never reached their hands, because it was made payable in London." The Government, too, refused to protect the Dutch against native raids. These grievances "determined a large body of Dutch farmers and ranchmen to quit the Colony altogether, and go out into the wilderness which stretches far away into the Northeast," the country they are now defending. "This Great Trek of 1836 has been the source of all subsequent troubles between the Dutch and English races in South Africa." It developed three passions which "are the key to the subsequent history of the country."

They are: (1) "A deep dislike to the British government"; (2) "a love of independence for its own sake," and (3) "an ardent attachment to their Calvinistic faith and to their old habits and usages." The British, in the mean while, altho they did not deem the emigrants to be acquiring the interior for Great Britain, "did deem the emigrants to be still British subjects, for, as they had not become subjects of any other state, it was held they must still owe allegiance to the British crown. This notion has in a vague sense never quite vanished from the British mind ever since." The idea of the emigrants themselves was quite the reverse.

In 1838 some of the Boers from the North moved into Natal and set up a republican form of government, but the British, considering Natal British territory, sent troops in 1842 to occupy Durban. A conflict ensued, the Boers were beaten, and they returned northward "full of resentment at the Government." In 1846 the British tried to extend their frontier northward and built a fort at Bloemfontein. After several battles the British, feeling that the results would not be worth the conquest, withdrew.

"In 1852, a treaty—known as the Sand River convention—was made with representatives of the Boers who dwelt beyond the Vaal River, which guaranteed to them 'the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves according to their own laws, without any interference on the part of the British Government.' It was also thereby declared that no slavery should be permitted or practised by the Boers beyond the Vaal. Two years later, after a troublesome war with the Basutos, in which the British general narrowly escaped a serious reverse, had confirmed the disposition of the Government to withdraw, another convention was made at Bloemfontein, by which the Boers living in the sovereignty between the Vaal and Orange rivers were 'declared to be a free and independent people,' and the future independence of the country and its government was guaranteed."

The Transvaal Republic fared badly, and it had, in 1877, "become not only bankrupt, but virtually unable to enforce obedience." The British Government, thinking this weakness and disorder a public danger, sent a commissioner who, in April, 1877, proclaimed the annexation of the country to the British crown. "It was a high-handed act, for the Republic had enjoyed complete independence, and Britain had no more legal right to annex it than she had to seize the neighboring territories of Portugal." The Boers did not like this attempt to give them the protection of a strong government instead of their weak one, and in 1880 they overpowered the British troops in the country, and repulsed a relief force at Majuba Hill. The British Government decided to undo the annexation of 1877 and a convention was concluded in August, 1881. "By this instrument Britain recognized the Transvaal State as autonomous, reserving to herself, however, the control of all foreign relations, and declaring the suzerainty of the Queen." The Boers, far from showing gratitude for the concession of autonomy, deemed, and "were indeed justified in deeming, the annexation of 1877 to have been an act of pure force," and they "did not resign the hope of ultimately regaining complete independence." In the realization of this hope, they "had a nearly complete success," for "in 1884 they persuaded the late Lord Derby, then colonial secretary in the British cabinet, to agree to a new convention, whose articles supersede those of the convention of 1881." "This later instrument sensibly enlarges the rights and raises the international status of the 'South African Republic' (a title now conceded to what had been called in 1881 the 'Transvaal State'). Under the convention of 1884, the British crown retains the power of vetoing any treaties which the Republic may make, except with the Orange Free State. But the Republic is entitled to accredit diplomatic representatives to foreign courts; the protection of the natives is no longer placed under the care of a British resident; the internal administration of the state is left entirely free from any sort of British control. The Republic is, in fact, with the important exception of the treaty-making power, to all intents and purposes independent."

This convention was signed in 1884. In 1885 gold was discovered and "within a few years the white population more than trebled." The Uitlanders, if given the ballot, would soon outnumber the Boers and make the Transvaal an English instead of a Dutch country. "From this prospect," Mr. Bryce says, "they recoiled with horror." Their device of withholding the ballot was, says Mr. Bryce, "an obvious form of self-preservation." But the Transvaal administration, with growing prosperity, "became not only inefficient, but to some extent corrupt," and "it was not strange," Mr. Bryce admits, "that the new settlers should have soon become discontented." Paying nearly all the taxes, but having no voice in the Government, "they felt aggrieved, and found no means of removing their grievances." The result was a contemplated rebellion, made abortive by Dr. Jameson's ill-fated attempt to cooperate by invasion. The effect of the "Jameson raid" upon the Boer mind was most serious. To it, says Mr. Bryce, are due "all the subsequent troubles in South Africa." The Boer hatred of the British was intensified, and the reforming party among the Boers was discouraged. Nor was this all. "The effect of the Jameson expedition," Mr. Bryce says, "was no less mischievous in other parts of South Africa than in the Transvaal." The Orange Free State, believing that the British had designs on its independence, now rallied to its sister republic. In Cape Colony "the Dutch accused the English of desiring to acquire the gold-fields and blot out the two republics," while "the English accused the Dutch of desiring to make all South Africa Dutch and shake off the British connection," and passion ran high between them. To Mr. Bryce "both accusations appear equally groundless," but they had their effect on the public mind.

Coming now to England's right to compel the Transvaal Republic to give the ballot to the Uitlanders, Mr. Bryce says that the Transvaal, under the convention of 1884, "had the most complete control of its internal affairs, and Britain possessed no more general right of interfering with those affairs than with the affairs of Belgium or Portugal." England's "title to address the Boer Government and demand redress," says Mr. Bryce, "depended primarily upon the terms of the convention of 1884, any violation of which she was entitled to complain of; and, secondly, upon the general right which every state possesses to interpose on behalf of its subjects when they are being ill-treated in any foreign country." Two questions, then, might arise:

> "Were the grievances of her subjects so serious, was the behavior of the Transvaal Government when asked for redress so defiant or so evasive, as to contribute a proper *casus belli?*
>
> "Assuming that the grievances (which were real, but in my opinion not so serious as has been frequently alleged) and the behavior of the Transvaal did amount to a *casus belli*, was it wise for Britain, considering the state of feeling in South Africa, and the mischief to be expected from causing permanent disaffection among the Dutch population; and considering also the high probability that the existing system of government in the Transvaal would soon, through the action of natural causes, break down and disappear—was it wise for her to declare and prosecute war at this particular moment?"

"Strange to say," remarks Mr. Bryce, "neither of these two questions ever in fact arose." The question at stake was the length of time which should elapse before an Uitlander could have the ballot, "which was not a grievance," says Mr. Bryce, "for the redress of which Britain had any right to interfere, and which, therefore, could not possibly amount to a *casus belli*," and it was a matter "entirely within the discretion of the Transvaal legislature." In the course of the discussion the Transvaal people noticed with alarm the despatch of British troops to South Africa and the calling out of the reserves in England, and became "convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the British Government had resolved to coerce them." Mr. Bryce continues:

> "They were in a sore strait, and they took the course which must have been expected from them, and indeed the only course which brave men, who were not going to make any further concessions, could have taken. And thus the question whether the grievances amounted to a *casus belli* never came up at all. The only *casus belli* has been the conduct of the two contending parties during a negotiation, the professed subject of which was in no sense a *casus belli*."

Mr. Bryce says of the war's after-effects:

> "No one, however, denies that the war in which England will, of course, prevail, is a terrible calamity for South Africa, and will permanently embitter the relations of Dutch and English there. To some of us it appears a calamity for England also, since it is likely to alienate, perhaps for generations to come, the bulk of the white population in one of her most important self-governing colonies. It may, indeed, possibly mean for her the ultimate loss of South Africa."

THE SOCIALISTIC TREND IN AMERICAN CITIES.

MR. J. W. MARTIN, a lecturer of the Socialistic Fabian Society of England, has taken up his residence in this country, and is making a study of the tendencies in American cities. He finds that there are two obvious tendencies that seem to a Britisher "mutually exclusive." One is the trend toward municipal ownership, and the other the persistency of municipal corruption. The latter, however, tho still overwhelming, he finds "less flagrant than formerly." After citing in illustration of this corrupt or "semi-barbarous" condition the rule of Croker in New York and of "Dave" Martin in Philadelphia, and the "equally corrupt" conditions in Chicago and St. Louis, Mr. Martin proceeds (in *The Contemporary Review*) to consider the relation of all this to the development of the Socialistic idea as applied to cities. He writes:

"The view of this side of American city government alone—bosses with semi-barbarous codes of morality, officials dishonest and inefficient, representatives mean in ability and corrupt in character—gives the impression to an English citizen that they can not possibly follow the example of British cities in that enlargement of municipal functions which is roughly described as municipal Socialism. Yet the trend in this direction is, as Dr. Albert Shaw, the foremost authority on American municipalities, says, 'the most popular and significant movement of the day in the United States.'"

This movement Mr. Martin illustrates by a great many recent examples. In Toledo, Mayor S. M. Jones, an avowed Socialist, was elected in 1899 by a vote which doubled that of his combined opponents. In Haverhill, Mass., Mayor Chase was last year reelected to office, as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party headed by Eugene Debs, and another Socialist mayor, C. H. Coulter, of Brockton, was also elected.

In Chicago, Mr. Martin mentions the popular indignation aroused in connection with the proposed grant of street franchises, and also the 46,000 votes cast for Altgeld in the mayoralty contest last year, as instances of the growth of the Socialistic sentiment. In Denver, Milwaukee, Des Moines, and San Francisco, the majority of voters have shown a strong leaning toward municipal ownership. In New York, the agitation for public ownership of the rapid transit tunnel, tho unsuccessful, yet emphasized a great body of Socialistic opinion.

Boston is cited as the most striking example of all, and Mayor Quincy, in Mr. Martin's estimation, is one of the ablest of American administrators. The municipal printing-plant, the municipal department of electrical construction, the open-air baths, the public parks, the free concerts and picnic excursions, and the municipal boys' camp, are all successful examples of his progressive policy.

Mr. Martin thus attempts to harmonize the persistence of municipal corruption and the movement toward municipal ownership:

"The two facts, grave official corruption and a marked trend toward municipal Socialism, which I have shown to distinguish American cities, will appear to the British citizen to be mutually exclusive. Representatives and officials who are financially clean he considers essential to extended city operations. First honesty, then larger business, appears to be the proper order. But that order is impossible in the States, because the private corporations which control the city services are a prime cause of the corruption. . . . . . .

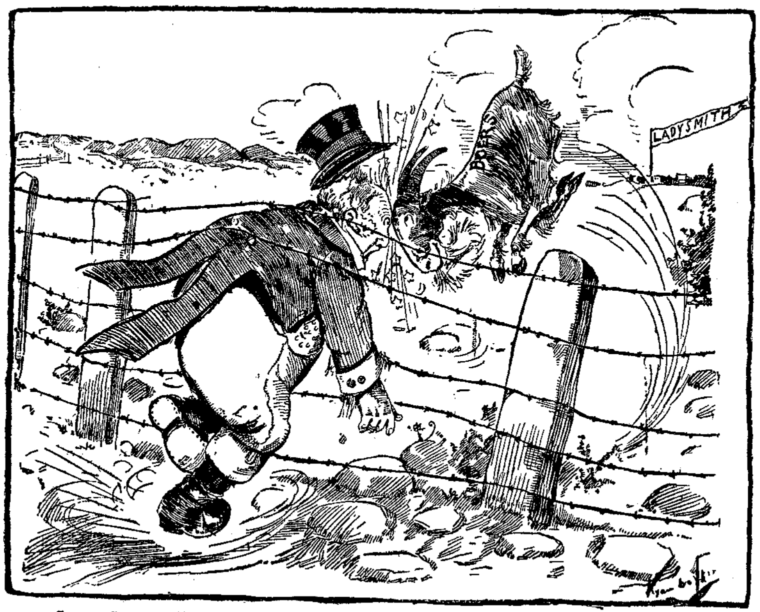
"Public ownership offers less temptation to jobbery and scoundrelism than the surrender of public services to private corporations. The alternative is not between honesty with private enterprise and dishonesty with public ownership, but between periodical and gigantic frauds along with the surrender of city property and the retention of valuable rights at the risk of constant petty peculation. Neither policy offers ideal conditions, but the preference is now in favor of the smaller thefts. It is cheaper for the city to lose small sums annually through the selection of workmen for political reasons than to remain in the grasp of private corporations who can levy exorbitant charges."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, considers Mr. Martin's logic very "bizarre":

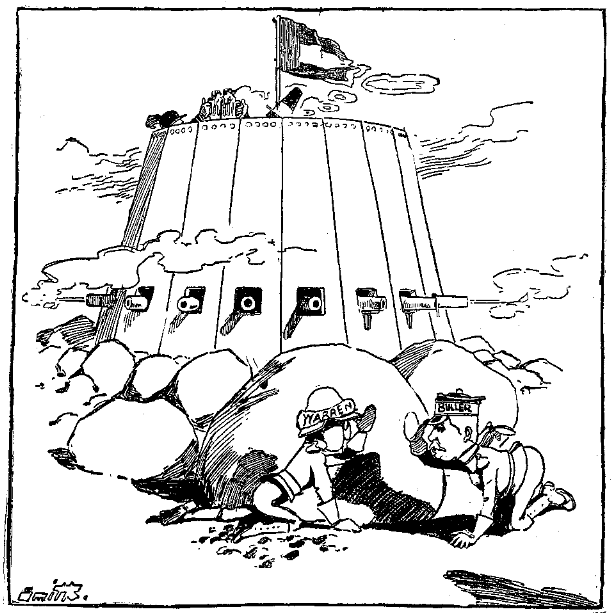
"His argument is not convincing; it is not even plausible. The corporations are not the prime cause of corruption, for the sufficient reason that they can not corrupt men of real character and integrity. They bribe those who are bribable, who go into public life to fill their pockets with illicit gains, not to serve their fellows. To say or imply that private corporations can corrupt any man, no matter how upright he may be when entering public life, is to libel American citizenship and contradict our experience. With honest and intelligent men in office the franchise-grabbers are powerless for evil; they have to do equity and to be satisfied with equity from the city. It is preposterous to assert that we can not elect trustworthy and faithful men, and upon this the whole case for municipal Socialism as the only alternative to corrupt alliances with franchise-grabbers is founded."

The London *Spectator*, voicing English sentiment, takes a similar view when it says:

"The root of municipal corruption is really the indifference on



JOHN BULL: "Great shade of Wellington! Hi've butted into hit again!"
—*The St. Louis Republic.*



BULLER AND WARREN (in chorus): "There doesn't seem to be any flank to this thing." —*The Denver News.*

CARTOON ECHOES OF SPION KOP.

> the part of the citizens which makes corruption cease to be secret and become shameless. . . . Is it possible to convince the people of the United States that the true remedy is a higher appreciation of honesty by the individual citizen?"

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE first half of the Philippine Commission's report, signed by Jacob G. Schurman, president, George Dewey, Charles Denby, and Dean C. Worcester, which has just been made public, contains, among other things, the plan of government which the Commission thinks best suited to the need and ability of the Filipinos. The islands need the protection of the United States, thinks the Commission; but not in "the chimerical scheme of protection cherished by Aguinaldo," under which the insurgent leaders should enjoy all the powers of an independent, sovereign government, and the Americans should assume all obligations to foreign nations for their good use of those powers—a situation which the Commission speaks of as "impossible." The Commission would have the islands absolutely under American control, but would give them a very liberal form of government. From the New York *Sun* (which devotes a page to a condensed summary of the report in its issue of February 2), we quote the following sketch of the Commission's plan:

> "The Commission discusses at great length different propositions for a government of the islands, and calls particular attention to the question whether or not the Philippine possessions shall be one commonwealth or a confederation. They announce their unqualified opposition to the formation of a confederation and recommend a complete territorial government with a governor appointed by the President of the United States. The report names as two fundamental principles of a successful financial administration that the islands' finances must be managed not for the advantage of the sovereign power, but for the benefit of the people of the islands, and that the islands themselves must be made self-supporting. The report in its plan of government says:
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> "That it will be safe and expedient and desirable to grant to the inhabitants of the archipelago a large measure of home rule in local affairs. Their towns should enjoy substantially the rights, privileges, and immunities of towns in one of the Territories of the United States. As to the provinces, the Commission is of the opinion that they should be turned into counties and vested with substantially the same functions as those enjoyed in a county in one of the Territories of the United States. This system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once; with some exceptions, tho inconsiderable, in the mountain regions, and a beginning might also be made on the coast of Mindanao; while the Sulu archipelago, calling for special arrangement with the Sultan, need not be considered in this connection. It is, of course, intended that the Filipinos themselves shall, subject to the general laws, which may be enacted in this regard, manage their own town and county affairs by the agency of their own officers, whom they themselves elect, with no contribution to this work from American officials, except what is implied in the Philippine conception of intervention and control on the part of the central government at Manila.
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> "The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications, or perhaps even both. The system will necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of much patience and tact in dealing with other races. They may be called advisers, residents, or commissioners. One such commissioner for every 250,000 natives should suffice. It would be the duty of the commissioners to make regular reports of their work to some department of the Government at Manila, presumably the Secretary of the Interior. Their main function would be to advise the county and town officials in the proper discharge of their duties. In watching the collection of local revenue and controlling its expenditure, the commissioners would find the most important portion of their duties."

Other recommendations of the Commission may be condensed from *The Sun's* report as follows:

It will be safe and desirable to extend to the Filipinos larger liberties of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana. The Filipinos should be permitted to elect at least the members of the lower branch of the territorial legislature; half of the members of the upper branch might be chosen by the natives, and the other half appointed by the President of the United States. The governor-general should have a qualified veto power, and the right to suspend a law for a year if passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto. This plan of government would be a territorial government of the first class, and this is what the Commission earnestly recommends.

The Commission maintains, in a legal argument, that the power of Congress over the islands is unlimited.

No American should be appointed to any office in the Philippines for which a reasonably qualified Filipino can possibly be secured. The merit system must be adopted and lived up to; the spoils system would prove absolutely fatal. Of the American officials, however, the higher ones should be appointed by the President and the lower transferred from the home service, without examination in either class.

The chasm between the economic and social conditions in the Philippines and those in the United States is so great that it will be impracticable to apply the same tariffs, either for customs or internal revenue.

In all parts of Luzon and the Visayan Islands where American occupation is effective, this scheme of government should be applied as soon as possible, and its operation should be extended with the spread of American control. We should not wait for the entire suppression of the insurrection.

While the people of the islands hunger and thirst for their rights and liberties, they do not generally believe the islands ready for independence now, altho they desire it ultimately. The general substitution throughout the archipelago of civil for military government, tho, of course, with the retention of a strong military arm, would do more than any other single occurrence to reconcile the Filipinos to American sovereignty.

We should maintain a permanent fighting force of ships on the Asiatic station, including battle-ships and armored cruisers; and it is of prime importance to have a naval station of the first class, with the best docking and coaling facilities, in or near Manila Bay.

Great antagonism exists between the Filipinos and the friars. The question of title to the property claimed by the religious orders must be left to the courts. Possibly this property might be divided into small parcels and sold—a thing which is very greatly desired.

No legislation on the currency question is needed at present, except to establish a bank or banks.

A statement by Admiral Dewey denying that he ever promised Aguinaldo that the Philippines would be given their independence by the United States is embodied in the report. Senator Lodge read in the Senate on Wednesday of last week a letter from the admiral in which he said:

> "The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo, as recently published in the Springfield *Republican*, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods. I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence for the Filipinos. I never treated him as an ally, except to make use of him and the soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never alluded to the word independence in any conversation with me or my officers. The statement that I received him with military honors or saluted the so-called Filipino flag is absolutely false."

The New York *Times* says of this: "Admiral Dewey has ruthlessly destroyed one of the foundation stones of the anti-imperialist temple of falsehood and delusion." The Springfield *Republican* quotes the admiral's letter and says:

> "The country is glad to hear from him, and there will be a desire to have him take up Aguinaldo point by point, and set forth his side with an equal fulness and particularity. Assertion and reply will become a part of history, valuable now and for the use of the historian of the future. Calm statement and the full record have got to take the place of violent denunciation and concealment. The people want the facts and all of them."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that the President has decided to replace the military government under General Otis by a purely civil administration, modeled on the Commission's plan, as soon as the right men can be found, without waiting for the action of Congress. The correspondent adds that Governor Roosevelt and President Schurman have declined the management of this task, and that General Grant is being favorably considered.

COROLLARIES OF EXPANSION—I. THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A CANAL across the American isthmus, a cable across the Pacific, government aid for a great American merchant marine, and a great navy to protect them all, are being discussed by the American press as probable facts of the near future. The Administration, so Mr. Charles A. Conant, Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says, has decided on an "aggressive policy" which will include the abovenamed "measures for stimulating American commerce." Hawaii, the Philippines, and our growing Chinese trade are themselves looked upon by the expansionist press as unanswerable arguments for these expansive and expensive ventures.

As for the building of a canal across "the neck of America" somewhere, few, if any, newspapers oppose it; most of them favor it heartily. Most enthusiastic of all are the Pacific-coast press. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, for example, says that the canal will "make possible a great revolution in our industries, and transform an energetic agricultural and mining community into a still more energetic and far more thriving manufacturing and commercial community. . . . The canal will benefit the world, but it will revolutionize California." Serious questionings are heard, however, as to which route is better, the Nicaragua or the Panama; as to whether Congress should decide now or wait for the report of the Walker commission, and as to whether the United States should hold the canal under its own military and commercial control, or give equal rights in the canal to all nations. Great Britain, the despatches say, has agreed to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which she practically gives up the claim to a dual control of the Nicaragua canal. Bills have been favorably reported in both Houses of Congress looking toward the early construction of a canal across Nicaragua; and a canvass of the Congressmen by the New York *Herald's* Washington staff indicates that a measure will be adopted authorizing the President to expend $140,000,000 or more to construct, as the Hepburn bill says, "from the Atlantic Ocean or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean a canal of sufficient capacity and depth for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use," to make adequate harbors at the terminals, and to build "such fortifications for defense as will be required for the safety and protection of the said canal and harbors." Mr. Hepburn, who is chairman of the House Committee on interstate and foreign commerce, says in an article in *The Independent* that he favors the Nicaragua route and believes that the canal "should be constructed and owned by the United States with the right and power to defend it." American ships, he says, should be favored in the matter of tolls, so that "the canal would thus serve as a sort of subsidy to promote shipbuilding in the United States." Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, agrees with Mr. Hepburn on the superiority of the Nicaragua route, not only on account of the greater ease of construction (a point disputed by the Panama advocates), but because it is a route nearer the United States. If we should adopt the Panama route, Senator Morgan argues, and some other nation should build a canal across Nicaragua, the other nation "would cut our line of communication on both sides of the isthmus with a shorter line to our coasts, and, in the military sense, would interpose between us and our base of operations."

Some papers point out that the Walker commission has only just started for Central America for the very purpose of examining the two routes and reporting which is the more practicable. Our present knowledge of the two routes is inadequate, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and "it is the duty of Congress to defer action until the present commission makes its report, covering the whole question." "The delay is a matter of small consequence," says the same paper, "and the information that the forthcoming report will afford may easily be worth many million dollars to the country." Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, said to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* a few days ago that it might be well to consider Nicaragua's treaties with other nations before pushing ahead so fast. "It reminds me much," he said, "of proposing to build a house on another man's land before finding out whether you can buy it or not, and at a time when four or five other fellows think they own mortgages on the property." Several papers believe the Panama route to be the better one. Says the Springfield *Republican:*

> "All information at hand tends to raise presumptions in favor of the Panama canal. It is two fifths finished, according to report. It is open to navigation twelve miles inland on the Atlantic side and four miles inland on the Pacific side. Thousands of men are now at work on the channel where it is to pass through the continental divide and where the waters of the Chagres River are to be turned into an interior lake, and the plans of the new French company for the completion of the work have been pronounced sound and practicable by prominent American engineers.
>
> "But whether this be so or not, it would be a strange proceeding for Congress to go ahead with the Nicaragua project before its own instructed commission has had time to report on the situation at Panama and the comparative merits of that route."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* and the Boston *Transcript* express similar views, the latter paper adding:

> "For Congress to continue to act along its present proposed lines will be the height of national stultification, for it will do so not only without the information which it has authorized an expensive commission to seek and lay before it, but also in the face of opposing testimony furnished by some of the most famous and expert engineers in the world. As the situation now stands it is one of the craziest schemes that has come before the country for many a day."

Albert Shaw, however, says in *The Review of Reviews:*

> "The reopening of the Panama question and the endeavor to stimulate American interest in Panama are simply part of the program of opposition to any canal whatsoever. If the United States should be led by these influences to the point of a decision in favor of Panama, forthwith we should see very much the same combination of interests suddenly swing around to an agitation in favor of Nicaragua—all for the purpose of gaining two or three more years. These interests would for the most part keep themselves concealed, as in years past and gone. If there has never been so favorable a time in the past for decisive action toward the accomplishment of the Nicaragua canal, it is equally true that there is likely never to come again in the future an opportunity equally advantageous."

If Congress adopts and the President approves the Nicaragua route, with American military and commercial control, as now seems likely, some complications may arise. Both Great Britain and Germany, according to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, "have formally served notice that they will protest against fortification of the Nicaragua canal if that waterway be constructed by the American Government." Many papers, however, think that Germany and England have no rights in the case. Even before England relinquished her claim to dual control of the Nicaragua canal, which was provided for in the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a considerable part of the press declared their belief that the treaty was void.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and

England, framed in 1850, provided that neither government "will ever maintain or obtain for itself any exclusive control" over a ship canal across Nicaragua, or erect any fortifications, "or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." England, however, after the beginning of our Civil War, transformed a wood-cutting settlement in Honduras into a crown colony. Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, of President Arthur's Cabinet, maintained that this violated the treaty and made it voidable at the pleasure of the United States, and he so informed the British Government. Some of the British press have lately shown a disposition to regard our preparations for building the Nicaragua canal independently as an unfriendly act; but the British Government's abandonment of the old treaty makes these objections groundless. Great Britain, it appears, receives no *quid pro quo* for her surrender of the Clayton-Bulwer claim, except what this country may voluntarily give hereafter. The new treaty, by which the old one is so radically amended (but which has not yet been confirmed by the Senate), provides that the canal shall be neutral in peace and war. The New York *Evening Post* says: "This represents such a distinct and enlightened advance over what American diplomacy has hitherto contended for that Mr. Hay is to be warmly congratulated upon his success."

We could not admit England into partnership in the control of the canal, thinks the Chicago *Times-Herald*, "without discriminating in favor of Great Britain against all Europe"; and by doing away with this provision we "put all on an equal footing and present an impregnable front to all." As for the objections that may be raised by the other powers, the Detroit *Tribune* says:

> "The United States at this late day are surely big enough and strong enough to do things without the suggestion, much less the dictation, of outsiders. We have started on a career of expansion from which it seems there will be no withdrawal, as there seems no valid reason why there should be. But if we are to heed the cries of other countries when some action that we contemplate—even before we put it into effect—causes them displeasure, we had better withdraw into our shell at once and become a picayune people, to be the perennial laughing-stock of the transoceanic world."

Not a few papers heartily indorse the "open-door" policy for the canal. The Chicago *Record* thinks it should be open to friend and foe alike, even in war time. Says *The Record*: "It is a matter of comparatively little consequence to us that an enemy could use the neutral canal also, on like terms with ourselves. Whereas, if an enemy were privileged to destroy the canal if he could, or to prevent its use in any of the ways known to modern warfare, we might be very seriously inconvenienced." The Philadelphia *Times* says: "A ship canal would have to be neutral or nothing. While it would be always possible to stop it against an enemy, an enemy, with any naval force at all, could also stop it against us." Commerce, too, thinks the Minneapolis *Tribune*, should find no discrimination there. The "open-door" policy, it says, "is the broad-gage, liberal policy, and we should hate to see our Government attempt to enforce anything else." "We should let the world know," says *The Independent*, "that our canal will be open to the ships of all nations on equal terms." The Philadelphia *Manufacturer* takes a similar view. It says:

> "The utter folly of mixing politics and business ought to be fully understood. To run an interoceanic canal of this sort as a kind of closed sea is an altogether impracticable plan and should receive nobody's commendation. The Central American canal should be conducted on business principles, like the Suez canal. It should be neutral territory free to all comers who will pay for passing through it. American ships, English ships, and German ships should enjoy identically the same privileges. The aid which the United States Government gives to the enterprise should be the kind of aid England gives to the Suez canal. Such a business-like investment would make money for the Government, at the same time that it conferred great benefits upon American trade."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PUBLIC affairs in Venezuela continue normal. The usual revolution is in progress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE gun behind the man is also an important factor in the Kentucky engagements.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

WOULD it not be appropriate to rechristen the Tugela River and call it Buller Run?—*Correspondent of The New York Sun.*

ALL Kentucky needs is a few kopjes and some artillery to be proper object for resolutions of sympathy.—*The Washington Star.*

THE much-advertised "anti-puncture" compounds should find a ready sale among Kentucky politicians.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHAT must be the reflections of Dr. Jameson when he thinks that he once tried to conquer the Boers with 500 men?—*The Chicago Record.*

MARK HANNA declares that McKinley's reelection is so certain that he needs money to start the campaign immediately.—*The Chicago Record.*

IT is appalling to speculate on what would happen if forty million Boers were matched against a quarter of a million Englishmen.—*The New York World.*

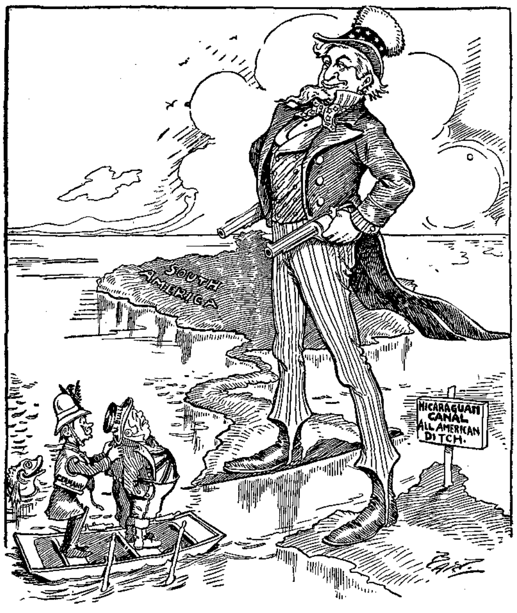
THE Montana senatorship appears to present another instance of overcapitalization.—*The Detroit News.*

POSSIBLY Mr. Bryan will "give up silver" as the Gold Democrats command, but evidently not more than a dollar or two at a time.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

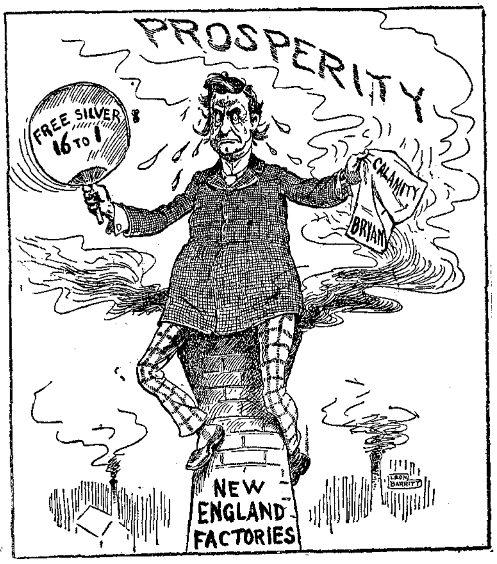
CONSCIENCE appears to have been a valuable asset in the late legislature of Montana. The more a member had the more he could get for it.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

SUSPICIOUS.—"More Irish prisoners," said the general to Krüger. "This may be an English ruse to gain control of the government," sighed the wily Oom Paul.—*Puck.*

MRS. SMYTH (looking up from her paper): "What does it mean in the Washington news when it speaks of 'the lower House!'" Mr. Smyth: "That means the House of Representatives. The Senate is higher." Mrs. Smyth: "How is it higher? Do you mean that it costs more to get there?"—*The Philadelphia Record.*


SOUTH AMERICA
NICARAGUAN CANAL ALL AMERICAN DITCH

THE NEW COLOSSUS OF ROADS.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



A HIGHLY UNCOMFORTABLE PLATFORM.
—*The New York Tribune.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

A FAMOUS JAPANESE ANTHOLOGY.

VIEWED in its relation to the world's literature, Japanese poetry is individual and unique. It arose in a prehistoric age, and at a period still long anterior to the beginnings of authentic history its peculiar form and spirit had already become crystallized, altho the climax of its excellence was not reached until about a thousand years ago. One is carried back by it, therefore, into a singular and isolated literary realm, as rare and piquant in the world of letters as is the Island Empire in the world of nations. The most characteristic representative of Japanese poetry is a collection known as the "Hyakunin-isshū," a sort of Japanese "Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrics," corresponding in some respects to the famous English collection of Palgrave, tho antedating it by eight hundred years. In a paper read by Prof. Clay MacCauley at a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society at Tokyo and reproduced in *The Japan Weekly Mail* (December 16), the following account of this anthology of Japanese poetry is given:

"Just by whom, and how, the 'Hyakunin-isshū' came to be gathered is no longer known. Certainly, in its present form its editorship is doubtful. The author of the 'Dai-Nihonshi' ('History of Great Japan') was satisfied, upon the authority of the 'Meigetsuki' ('Records of Brilliant Months') that the collection was made by Teikakyo, whose family name was Fujiwara no Sadaie. Sadaie held high office. He was an imperial vice-counselor prior to, and under, the reign of the Emperor Shijō (1233-1242 A.D.). . . . . . .

"Now, taking these 'Single Songs of a Hundred Poets' as a whole, the reader will find that, broadly judged, they can be gathered, in accordance with their subject-matter, into three groups. Let us name these groups: 1, *Nature*, or contemplation and description of scenes in the outer world; 2, *Sentiment*, or moods associated with the milder human emotions, such as melancholy, pensiveness, regret, sympathy, contentment, gratitude, friendship, filial love, loyalty, and the like; 3, A third group belonging to the deeper ranges of emotion, but distinctive enough to be regarded separative, is composed of those poems which are outbursts of the passion *love*. Love poems are in a higher degree characteristic of Japanese as of all other poetry. In this collection, forty-six of the *tanka*, nearly half of the songs, have for their motive some phase of this great human passion. Twenty-nine of the *tanka* are given to the more ordinary sentiments, and twenty-six to the scenes of nature. It will be well, however, in reading all these songs to remember that they need not be taken as transcripts of personal experiences. Most of them were creations for use in poetical contests and as exhibits of artistic skill."

Professor MacAuley gives specimen verses from the several divisions of the book. Speaking of the poems on love he says:

"*Tanka* thirteen tells of love perfected. The poet uses the figure of a mountain rill becoming a full, serene river:

From Tsukuba's peak
  Falling waters have become
Mina's still, full flow.
  So, my love has grown to be:—
  Like the river's quiet deeps.

In *tanka* sixteen, by means of two word plays—one upon the word Inaba, meaning a mountain or district to which the poet was going, and also the phrase 'if I go'; the other upon the word *matsu*, meaning 'a pine-tree,' and 'to wait,' as one *pining* for another may wait—an assurance of faithful love is well given:

Tho we parted be,
  If on Mount Inaba's peak
I should hear the sound
  Of the *pine*-trees growing there,
  Back at once I'll make my way.

In the eighteenth song, one of the distinctive devices of Japanese poetry, the 'preface' and euphonic 'introductory word' appear. In the English rendering the word 'gathered' reproduces approximately this device. The first two lines of the stanza are to be regarded as introductory. The theme is 'Secret Love':

Lo! the gathered waves
  On the shore of Sumi's bay!
E'en in gathered night,
  When in dreams I go to thee,
  I must shun the eyes of men.

Unconfessed love, that betrays itself, is the theme of the fortieth song:

Tho I would conceal,
  In my face it yet appears,—
My fond, secret love:
  So much that he asks of me
  'Does not something trouble you?'

Love perplexed is pictured in the forty-sixth song under the simile of a mariner at sea, with rudder lost:

Like a mariner
  Sailing over Yura's strait,
With his rudder gone;
  Whither o'er the deep of love
  Lies the goal, I do not know.

Struggle to conceal a love that may not be shown to the one beloved is admirably exhibited in the eighty-ninth *tanka*, in an apostrophe to self. The poet wrote:

Life! Thou string of gems!
  If thou art to end, break now.
For, if yet I live,
  All I do to hide my love,
  May at last grow weak and fail.

These are but a few of the many songs of which love, in some of its phases, is the theme.

"I will quote but one more of them. It is the one written by the compiler of the 'Hyakunin-isshū,' the poet Sadaie. It is a vivid picture of a common scene on Awaji Island, used in simile here for the poet-lover's impatience in waiting:

Like the salt sea-weed
  Burning in the evening calm,
On Matsuo's shore,
  All my being is aglow,
  Waiting one who does not come.

THE STEADY GROWTH OF AMERICAN FICTION.

A GLANCE over the literary history of the past five years reveals unmistakably a steady and gratifying growth of interest in books of American life by American authors. *The Bookman* (February) exhibits this in a graphic way by the statistical method. Taking as a basis the month of December (which for several reasons is especially well adapted for purposes of comparison), it gives lists of the six most popular books from 1895 to the present year. The list for 1895 is as follows:

"Days of Auld Lang Syne," by Ian Maclaren. "The Red Cockade," by Stanley Weyman. "Chronicles of Count Antonio," by Anthony Hope. "Sorrows of Satan," by Marie Corelli. "The Bonnie Brier Bush," by Ian Maclaren. "The Second Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling.

Here there is neither American book nor American author. The year 1896, however, shows a little improvement:

"Kate Carnegie," by Ian Maclaren (British). "King Noanett," by F. J. Stimson (American). "Sentimental Tommy," by J. M. Barrie (British). "Quo Vadis," by H. Sienkiewicz (Polish). "Seven Seas," by Rudyard Kipling (British). "The Damnation of Theron Ware," by Harold Frederic (American).

A further increase of interest in American books and life is observed in 1897:

"Quo Vadis," by H. Sienkiewicz (Polish). "The Choir Invisible," by J. L. Allen (American). "The Christian," by Hall Caine (British). "Hugh Wynne," by S. Weir Mitchell (American). "In Kedar's Tents," by H. S. Merriman (British). "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling (British, but in the main on American life).

On the record for December, 1898, half the books are by writers born in the Western hemisphere:

"The Day's Work," by Rudyard Kipling (British). "The

Battle of the Strong," by Gilbert Parker (Canadian). "Red Rock," by T. N. Page (American). "Adventures of François," by S. Weir Mitchell (American). "The Castle Inn," by Stanley Weyman (British). "Roden's Corner," by H. S. Merriman (British).

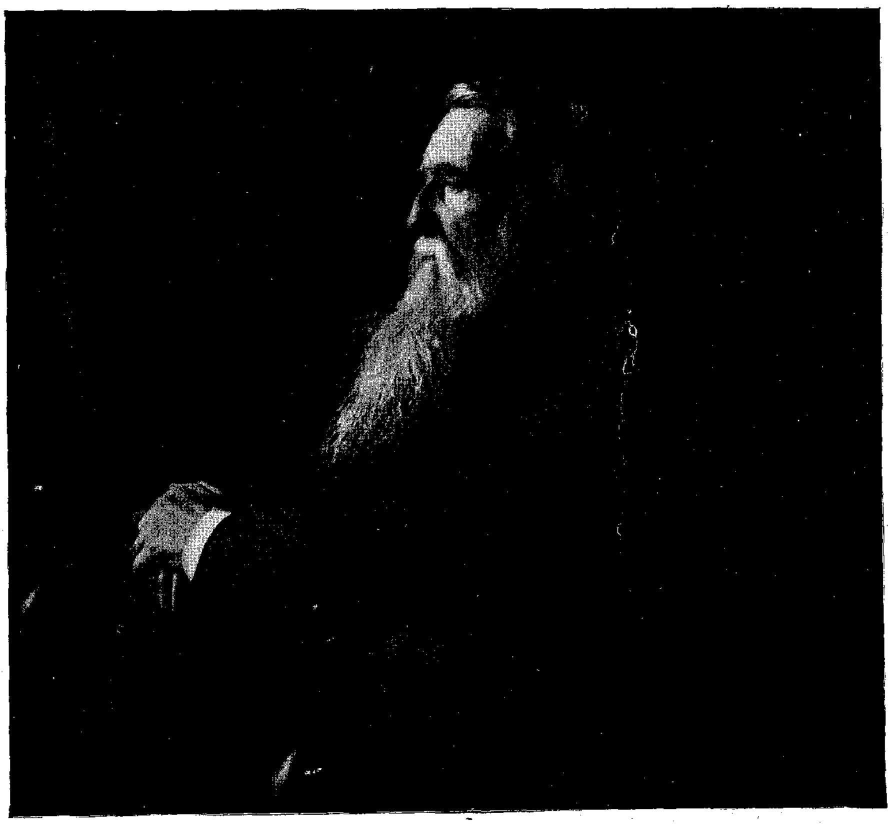
But the record for December, 1899, is, as *The Bookman* remarks, "the crown and completion of that Americanism in literature which marked the year 1899":

> "Janice Meredith," by Paul L. Ford (American). "Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill (American). "When Knighthood Was in Flower," by Caskoden (American). "David Harum," by Westcott (American). "Via Crucis," by Crawford (American). "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," by F. P. Dunne (American).

Not only is every book in this list by an American author, but in all but two instances ("When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Via Crucis") the theme also is American. Among the other striking American successes of the past few months are Mrs. Burnett's "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," Mr. Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana," and Harold Frederic's "The Market-Place," which, tho written in London by one who had long resided abroad, may be classed as an American book.

RUSKIN AS A REVOLUTIONIST.

IN summing up Ruskin the man, it is impossible to gain a full comprehension of his message without an understanding of his social ideals. The fashion is to brush these lightly aside as "extravagant" or "visionary"; but whatever may be our own individual view of society, we have to recognize the important influence which Ruskin's conceptions of social reform exerted in his writings and life. In *The Independent* (February 1), Mr. Leonard D. Abbott writes of Ruskin from the viewpoint of a revolutionary. He says:



THE LAST PORTRAIT OF JOHN RUSKIN.

"Ruskin, like his Socialist disciple, William Morris, was consumed by a passion for art. This is the keynote to his life. But to him the word *art* always meant infinitely more than the pictures we hang on our walls and occasionally go to see in galleries. In his mind it was simply a synonym for beauty in everything that the hand of man touches—in our cities, streets, and homes. From earliest boyhood his whole soul was in revolt against the sordidness and ugliness of the life that he saw around him. Looking at the matter first of all purely from the esthetic standpoint, he came to realize that popular art is inevitably rooted in social conditions—that it is, in fact, simply the outward expression of social ideals. He loved to look back to the Middle Ages, with their glorious architecture and their multitudinous art-products from the hands of unknown workmen. This, he said, showed the result of simple and wholesome lives of fellowship inspired by devotion to the common weal and to noble religious ideals. In the sordid city streets of to-day, on the other hand he saw simply the expression of a selfish commercialism.

"We can trace the current of Ruskin's revolutionary social thought in all his writings. We see it plainly in such books as 'Sesame and Lilies,' 'The Crown of Wild Olive,' and 'Time and Tide.' We see it even more unmistakably in those four essays on political economy which he called 'Unto this Last.' Finally, it bursts the floodgates in that fervid series of 'letters to workingmen' entitled 'Fors Clavigera'—almost the last of Ruskin's writings.

"'Unto this Last' was contributed nearly thirty years ago to *The Cornhill Magazine*, of which Thackeray was then editor. After two of the essays had appeared, there was such a storm of indignation that Thackeray refused to print more. This little book was a bombshell thrown into the camp of the orthodox and conservative political economists. It attacked the very basis on which political economy was supposed to rest. In 'Unto this Last' Ruskin boldly declared that political economy was a science not of things, but of *men*, and that the test of modern society was not its material wealth but the character of all its men and women. The message of the book can be summed up in one sentence from it: 'There is no wealth but life.'

"'Fors Clavigera' is perhaps the most stinging indictment of modern society and religion in English literature. In one of these letters Ruskin exultantly declares himself a 'Communist, reddest of the red.' The following quotation is from 'Fors':

> "'The guilty thieves of Europe, the real sources of all deadly war in it, are the capitalists—that is to say, people who live by percentages on the labor of others; instead of by fair wages for their own. . . . All social evils and religious errors arise out of the pillage of the laborer by the idler; the idler leaving him only enough to live on (and even that miserably), and taking all the rest of the produce of his work to spend in his own luxury or in the toys with which he beguiles his idleness.'

In the most deliberate way imaginable Ruskin declares that the wealthy class of to-day is essentially a parasitic class:

> "'We, of the so-called "educated" classes, who take it upon us to be the better and upper part of the world, can not possibly understand our relations to the rest better than we may where actual life may be seen in front of its Shakespearian image, from the stalls of a theater. I never stand up to rest myself, and look round the house, without renewal of wonder how the crowd in the pit, the shilling gallery, allow us of the boxes and stalls to keep our places! Think of it! those fellows behind there have housed us and fed us; their wives have washed our clothes and kept us tidy; they have bought us the best places, brought us through the cold to them; and there they sit behind us, patiently, seeing and hearing what they may. There they pack themselves, squeezed and distant, behind our chairs; we, their elect toys and pet puppets, oiled and varnished and incensed, lounge in front

placidly, or, for the greater part, wearily and sickly contemplative.'

In order that he may not be misunderstood, he dwells on the point again and again:

> "'Nearly every problem of state policy and economy, as at present understood and practised, consists in some device for persuading you laborers to go and dig up dinner for us reflective and esthetical persons, who like to sit still, and think, or admire. So that when we get to the bottom of the matter we find the inhabitants of this earth broadly divided into two great masses, the peasant paymasters, spade in hand, original and imperial producers of turnips; and, waiting on them all round, a crowd of polite persons, modestly expectant of turnips, for some—too often theoretical—service.'

"If we read these statements detached from their context, would we not be justified in supposing that they came from Socialist or anarchist pamphlets? Ruskin was unquestionably a revolutionist. He longed to see our social system changed from top to bottom. His ideal was almost identical with that of a Communist like William Morris, or an anarchist such as Kropotkin."

LETTERS OF CHARLES GOUNOD.

THE letters of this celebrated composer to his young friend and disciple, George Bizet (*Revue de Paris*, January 1), adds another name to the long list of distinguished artists and authors who of late have been revealed as never before to their admirers through the publication of their intimate and confidential letters. These of Gounod are at once simple and playful, wise and affectionate; they scintillate with wit and gaiety, and teem with luminous and profound reflections. Like the similar spontaneous effusions of Balzac, George Sand, Victor Hugo, Alphonse Daudet, Mme. Michelet, they show, however it may be as to the decadence of France as a nation, that her great artists, poets, and men of letters are remarkable for the clear comprehension and lofty devotion with which they confront and pursue their high vocations. They testify also to the purity and elevation of the domestic life of that country.

At the time the correspondence begins, Gounod was thirty-nine and his young friend seventeen. The latter, an Academy student, was competing for the great prize (the *prix de Rome*) for the best musical composition of that year—1856. "David," with lyrical scenes and three personages, was the poem proposed to the competitors. This is the theme of Gounod's first letter, which we cite in full:

> "Thanks, dear child, for letting me know so promptly on what subject your imagination will be exercised during the next twenty or twenty-five days—yes, indeed, you will have it done in time, perhaps before the time allotted—I am sure of it! On the first day, a mere cantata seems like an opera in five acts, and one feels as if, working night and day, he will never get it completed. I know all about that, for I have been through it, and yet I have finished my work, and my comrades have finished theirs, and the time given was all sufficient for our need. *Do not hurry*. Everything will come at the right moment. Do not be in haste to adopt an idea, under the pretext that you will not perhaps find another; they will press upon you ten for one. *Be severe.*
>
> "I am enchanted with your subject, for the simple reason that the figures are all characteristic. Have courage, be calm above all, for precipitation stifles everything; and if you will take my advice, do not work at night. The mind is then overwrought, agitated, and this fever has usually only one result—a discontent on the following day that will compel you to do over the work of the night before. Adieu."

The death of his mother calls out from Gounod a touching letter. Mme. Gounod, tenderly beloved by her son, as we already know from that exquisite book "Mémoires d'un Artiste," died in 1858, immediately after the appearance of one of his operas, "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," that crowned him at once with the brightest laurels which he had yet won. Gounod writes:

> "Under what sad circumstances, dear friend, do I send you the news which you demand. My poor mother is no more! She was taken from me on Saturday, the sixteenth of the month, at eight o'clock in the evening, the very day after the first performance of my new work.
>
> "You know how I adored my mother; it is needless for me to tell you that I shall weep for her all my life, for she was the providence of my entire life. It would have been very sweet for me to have cheered her with this triumph, the most brilliant result yet achieved of a career begun long ago and pursued under her eyes with the most ardent desire of finally recompensing that existence so full and so laborious to which I owe the little that I am.
>
> "Ah, dear friend! render your dear mother as happy as you can. When she is no longer by your side, you will deplore the least neglect that wronged her goodness, and will reproach yourself bitterly.
>
> "I will not sadden any longer your stay in the beautiful country that you will now see and love. You are in the golden age of life, dear friend, and you know not how vividly I feel with you in all your new experiences! Enjoy fully all that Rome will give you with an incomparable and exhaustless abundance."

Gounod's love for Italy, and especially for Rome, appears to have been a veritable passion. It is the keynote of a number of his letters to Bizet, during his two years' residence in the Eternal City, and gives tone and color to them all. On one occasion he cries:

> "Admire! admire all that you can; admiration is a noble faculty, and it is at the same time one of the most vivid enjoyments of man, if not the newest among them. To admire is to expand, and if Italy is capable of developing us as she does, it is because she constantly incites and quickens the enthusiasm that belongs to admiration. How much more one lives there than elsewhere! What pulsations of the heart, of the soul, of the intelligence, in the existence that you are now about to lead! I can talk to you to-day in a language that you will comprehend, and in which, please God, we will commune more fully and clearly on your return."

And again:

> "Rome is a being. It is more than a friend, it is a verity, profound and multiple; it is the key of a crowd of questions, since almost all questions are summed up in some few, the good, the true, and the beautiful; and Rome, withdrawing you from all the meanness and pettiness of the real life, permits you, isolated through reflection, to hover in the grand domain of the things that are eternal. It is this sentiment, absolutely free from all narrow preoccupations, that will constitute the most exquisite and divine recollections that you will preserve, and which we will reawaken the one in the other when we resume our pleasant talks of former days. . . . . . .
>
> "Work, think, open your soul to all the grandeurs that surround you, breathe them in with full lungs, and believe always in the affection of your friend."

When at last George Bizet bids good-by to Italy, he announces that he will make only a rapid tour of Germany *en route* to his native land; but his wise preceptor enjoins him to reconsider his determination:

> "Let me tell you this: after Italy, Germany is due; that is to say, after the contemplation, the sort of beatitude of the intelligence, the life of reverie that Italy induces, you must withdraw into yourself and cultivate, however painful the effort, the soil which Italy has sown. You will not understand fully at present the relation that unites these two realms of your being, for we do not attain a clear consciousness of what goes on within until later; but that relation exists, and the labor of which I speak can alone fecundate the germs that you will bring away with you from Rome, and which otherwise would remain absolutely sterile.
>
> "I have heard M. Ingres declare: 'There is no art without science.' This is profoundly true. Question Germany then before quitting it. If she has a message for you, listen; and, believe me, before returning to this horrible Paris, teeming with all sorts of distractions and dissipations, it is of the first importance that you should have acquired habits of *work* that will become

a *need* and a *force* sufficient to sustain the assaults of all kinds to which we are exposed."

Later, when Bizet in his turn is mourning the death of his mother, in his brief strong letter of condolence, Gounod utters the following fine apostrophe in praise of the sovereign remedy for all human ills:

> "The most consoling of friends in such periods of affliction is *work*. That voice alone is serious enough to address, and that hand alone gentle enough to touch, alike the most terrible griefs and the highest joys of life, because that alone is exempt from the stains and imperfections of our poor humanity. Avail yourself, as soon as you can, of this marvelous and inexhaustible support; it will not rob you of your recollections, but will surely eliminate their too poignant and cruel bitterness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW THEORY OF GENDER IN LANGUAGE.

GRAMMATICAL gender has always been more or less of a stumbling-block to the beginner in a foreign tongue. Why, for instance, are the Teutonic races so perverse as to call *table* feminine, *tree* masculine, and, worse still, *woman* neuter? Or what is the occult mental process by which the Latin races decide for themselves that *knife* shall be masculine, while *spoon*, violating all natural proprieties, is made a feminine article? Formerly answer was made that the human mind naturally personifies inanimate things, and that with the large in bulk or the active in temperament were naturally associated masculine qualities, and *vice versa*. Thus the sun, which is large in the Southern heavens, is masculine in Latin and all the Romance languages of Southern Europe, and the moon is feminine; whereas in the north of Europe, where the sun is less powerful, it is feminine, while the moon is masculine in gender.

This answer, however, appears less satisfactory than it once did; and now Mr. J. G. Fraser (in *The Fortnightly Review*, January) comes forward with a wholly new and certainly a striking theory, based on the study of the speech of certain South American tribes. Among the Arawaks each sex often has a different speech—different not so much in the use of distinct words as in the use of different prefixes and terminations. He says:

> "For 'yes' the Arawak men say *tase* or *hese*, the women *tara* or *kisseira*; for 'certainly' the men say *dukesse* or *hedukessi*, the women *dukara* or *hedukara*. The word *ehe*, meaning 'yes,' may be used both by men and women. For 'no' men and women alike say *kawake* or *koake*. The men greet each other with *buili* or *bütluai*, 'Are you there?' to which the answer is *daiili* or *datlisi*, 'I am there.' A woman, on the other hand, is greeted with *büiru*, 'Are you there?' to which she answers, *daiíruru*."

Among the Caribs, also, the same peculiarity has long been noted. As examples of this difference of speech, Mr. Fraser quotes the following table from a paper by a recent traveler in the West Indies, Mr. Joseph Numa Rat, published in *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (1898):

	Used by Men.	*Used by Women.*
Moon	Núnu	Káti
Rain	Kŭnúbui	Húya
Fish-hook	Kúwi	Búre
Cassava root	Kíere	Kái
Son	Wŭkŭri	Éyeri
Daughter	Wuri	Yáru
Pepper	Bŭrmŭi	Ati
Fowl	Álira	Káyu
Sea	Bárana	Bárawa

From an elaborate analysis of the words and the inflectional endings in the masculine and feminine speech of the Caribs and other American tribes, and from researches into the history of these races, Mr. Rat concludes that the feminine forms were originally a separate language spoken by the women of another tribe, and preserved by them after their capture and adoption into the tribe of their husbands. How the change came from subjective gender to what may be called objective gender can only be conjectured; but it is not improbable, Mr. Fraser suggests, that when the two speeches finally coalesced, certain of the feminine forms for inanimate objects were retained together with masculine forms for others.

THE NEW ART OF DESCRIPTION IN FICTION.

THE great difference between the descriptive style of fifty years ago and that of to-day is one of the most marked phenomena of modern fiction. Prolixity and colorless detail have been succeeded by brevity and crisp, vivid outline. In *The National Review* (London, January), Miss Jane H. Findlater contrasts the style of such writers as Scott and Galt with that of the new school of novelists. As a typical example of the slovenly and tedious description which prevailed earlier in the century she quotes the following passage from Galt:

> "The year was waning into autumn, and the sun setting in all that effulgence of glory with which, in a serene evening, he commonly at that season terminates his daily course behind the distant mountains of Dumbartonshire and Argyle. A thin mist, partaking more of the lacy character of a haze than the texture of a vapor, spreading from the river, softened the nearer features of the view; while the distant were glowing in the golden blaze of the western skies, and the outlines of the city on the left appeared gilded with a brighter light."

With this she contrasts the following from Kipling:

> "The animal delight of that roaring day of sun and wind will live long in our memory—the rifted purple flank of Lackawee, the long vista of the lough darkening as the shadows fell; the smell of a new country, and the tearing wind that brought down mysterious voices of men from somewhere high above us."

But some writers of the new school, in their effort to be vivid and striking, have allowed themselves to be carried away into extremes. For instance, in Mr. Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" the following tyical sentences occur:

> "His canteen *banged* rhythmically and his haversack *bobbed* softly . . . he *wriggled* in his jacket . . . the *purple* darkness was filled with men who *jabbered* . . . he felt the *swash* of the water—his knees *wobbled* . . . the ground was *cluttered* with men . . . a *spatter* of musketry . . . the fire dwindled to a vindictive *popping* . . . the man was *blubbering* . . . another man *grunted* . . . the guns *squatted* in a row like savage chiefs . . . they argued with abrupt violence, it was a grim *pow-wow*."

The straining after effect, and the extravagant use of onomatopoeticism here become so evident as to be uncouth. Still another vice of the less skilful writers of the new school is the glaring want of construction in their sentences. Says Miss Findlater:

> "Because prolixity and over-elaborated phrasing were the snares of bygone writers, that is no reason why we should cut up our sentences into four or five words: Nothing is easier. The method is simple. It presents no difficulties. It is distinct. It appeals to many. It is new. Therefore it pleases. For a time. But not permanently. Men of intelligence yawn. The trick is too readily seen through. It is like an infant's reader: 'My cat is called Tom. Do you like cats? No, I like dogs. I like both cats and dogs,' etc."

NOTES.

THE publication of a new monthly periodical, to be called *The Magazine of Poetry*, will be begun in February by Mr. Daniel Mallett, of Flatbush, New York.

THE conferences this winter before the Comparative Literature Society at Carnegie Hall, New York, include lectures on "The Greek Epic" by Prof. Thomas Davidson (January 26); "The Finnish Epic," by Prof. G. L. Kittredge, of Harvard (February 3); "The Sanskrit Epic," with lantern slides, by Prof. Charles R. Lanman, of Harvard (February 17 and March 3); "The Medieval French Epic," by Prof. Arthur R. Marsh (March 17); "The Medieval Germanic Epic," by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith (March 31); "The Irish Epic," by Dr. F. N. Robinson, of Harvard (April 14).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH INVENTORS.

IN the noteworthy series of articles now appearing in *Engineering* (London) on the subject of "American Competition," one signed "A Practical Exporter" is especially interesting for its comparison of the sources of invention in England and the United States respectively. According to the writer, the American inventor is generally a workman; in England he is an employer, and the former is the better of the two. Hence the workman must be encouraged and raised if invention is to flourish. Says this writer:

"Let us take a look at England's early material for raising a corps of inventors. . . . The farm-laborer and the artisan, from which classes the rising industries drew their labor, were mechanics in the lowest sense of the term, doing their round of duties day by day in a dull, dogged style; thinking little of alteration or improvement in anything; kept down by class prejudice, wofully ignorant, few of them being able either to write or read. Borrow, who could not be accused of unfavorably misrepresenting his countrymen, describes the English working classes of his early days as dull, stupid, and heavy. Instead of such workmen being equal in intelligence to the old Yankees, it is very probable that even their masters, the English so-called middle classes, were hardly on their level, and they were certainly not above it. Yet traditions and ideas handed down from a past of old ignorance and prejudice mold to some extent the ideas of the English workman of to-day. One feels surprise at first that America has not long ago completely beaten England in the race; but we must remember that only within the last few years have the two countries come into sharp conflict."

The real inventive strength of a nation, the writer goes on to say, lies with the common workmen. "America treads on solid ground here, England on sand." The traditions of the English mechanic seem to be against invention. The Englishman has had to have machinery forced upon him all through this century, and is trying to keep up the conflict still. To quote again:

"Who can calculate the millions that Britain has lost by this suicidal purblindness? America began its industries with invention, and among American mechanics invention has always been the order of the day. Instead of employers having to force new machines on their workmen, the men themselves are constantly on the *qui vive* to invent new machines or improve old ones. Thus, a current that in England has always been against the inventor, in America carries his bark on its bosom and bears him triumphantly forward. And, needless to say, this same hope and probability of inventing something is an active stimulus to the American mechanic, making him a clever workman and increasing his intelligence. He is always encouraged, too, by his employers, who give bonuses and rewards; some masters undertake to pay all the patent expenses and experimental expenses of an invention, the patent becoming the workman's property on some arrangement allowing a fair benefit to the employer. The American workman takes altogether a higher place in the industrial world than the English one; there is not between him and his master that great gulf, bridged only perhaps by a foreman of narrow intelligence, which we too often see among ourselves."

The English employer is to blame equally with the workman, the writer thinks. The employer has done his best to keep his workmen down. Each has regarded the other as "a kind of necessary nuisance." This must cease, and master and man must get down to a plane of mutual helpfulness if England is to keep her place as an inventive nation.

Commenting on this suggestive letter, *The American Machinist* (January 25) remarks that it contains food for thought for Americans as well as Englishmen. It says:

"Too many of our American shop proprietors and others seem to forget what this Englishman clearly recognizes and boldly states, *i.e.*, that very much of our acknowledged superiority in certain lines of manufacturing and our success abroad come from the fact that American workmen and American employers were formerly in exactly the same social stratum, neither one claiming superiority nor acknowledging inferiority to the other. The workman of to-day has been the employer of to-morrow, has felt himself to be worthy of respect, and has commanded it.

"There are those who believe that this condition of things is passing away. If it is, then we believe our American industrial development will by that receive a far more serious blow than it can possibly receive in any other way."

NEW YORK'S GREAT UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

IF the contract that has been awarded by the rapid transit commission of New York City be carried out to a successful conclusion, the result will be the greatest underground railroad in the world, to extend from the New York city hall northward to the upper part of the borough of the Bronx. By means of this road New Yorkers hope to secure what they have been aiming at for a quarter of a century, namely, the power to travel through the thickly settled parts of the city at the speed of a fast express on a trunk railway line. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in the construction of this road are, of course, considerable, as may be seen from the following description in *The Journal* (New York, January 21) of the route chosen:

"After describing a double-track loop around the post-office, the big four-track tunnel [the two express tracks in the middle] will begin opposite Frankfort Street, under Park Row, and go northward.

"It will pass under Centre Street, New Elm Street, or Dewey Avenue, as this is to be called. It will continue under Lafayette Place, across Astor Place and private property, between Astor Place or Eighth Street and Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue.

"Up to this point the tunnel will have passed mostly through sand and soft earth. As there are few tall buildings on this part of the earth no great difficulty is expected in constructing it. Only a little masonry bracing will be necessary to keep the sidewalks and foundations of buildings in proper position.

"From Fourth Avenue northward throughout nearly the whole extent of the twenty-mile tunnel system, the boring will be through almost solid rock.

"While this will make the work slower and more costly, it will also simplify it. There need be no fear of buildings caving in. The solid rock on which they stand makes a natural foundation that no tunneling will disturb.

"From Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, the tunnel will continue under Fourth Avenue and Park Avenue to Forty-second Street, thence under Forty-second Street to Broadway, and thence under Broadway and the Boulevard to a point at or near Ninety-seventh Street, all of which railway will be known as the main line."

At Ninety-sixth Street, the road separates into two double-track branches, one of which, the West Side branch, continues along the Boulevard, crosses the Manhattan valley on a viaduct, and ends finally at 230th Street, while the other, the East Side branch, runs under Central Park along Lenox Avenue, under the Harlem River, and so to Bronx Park by way of Westchester Avenue. We quote again:

"In addition to the construction of the railway itself, it will be necessary to construct or reconstruct certain sewers, together with house and other sewer connections, placing them at either side of the tunnels, and to adjust and maintain railways, pipes, subways, and other surface and sub-surface structures, and to relay the street pavement both on streets occupied by and on streets other than those occupied by the route of the railway.

"The tunnels for the most part will not be arched, as is usually done in building subways. They will be flat on the top, braced by three rows of steel pillars between the tracks and covered with steel plates. The tunnel measures fifty feet across in the main four-track section and is thirteen feet high.

"Under the present Park Avenue street-car tunnel, from Thirty-second Street to Forty-second Street, a variation from this

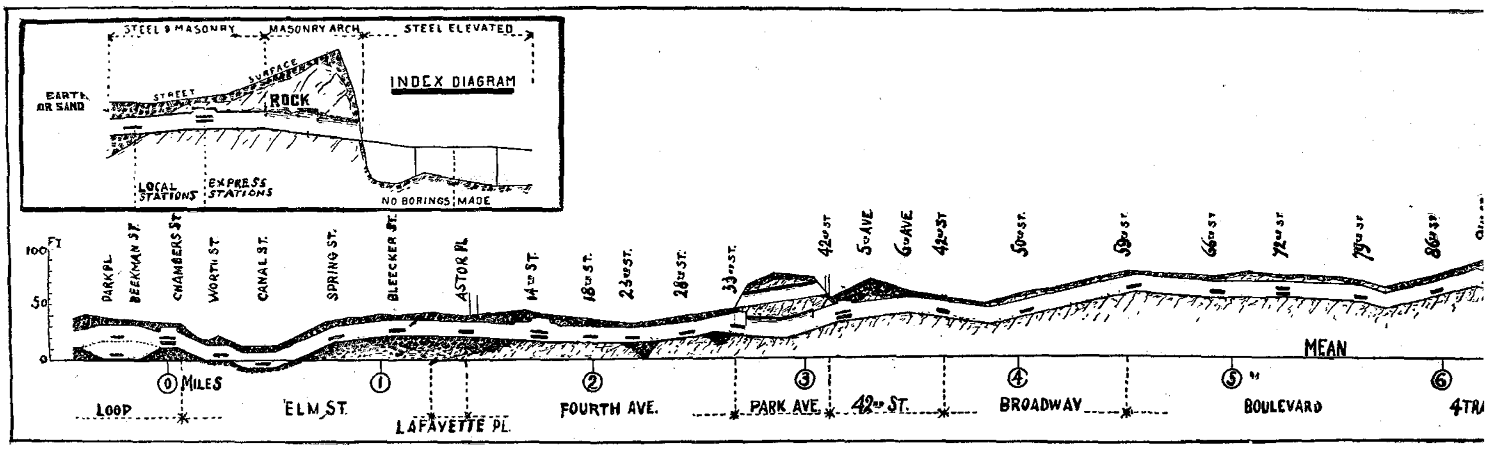


DIAGRAM OF THE PROPOSED

plan will be made. Here the single tunnel will branch out into two arched tunnels, each containing two tracks.

"When Forty-second Street is reached, the form of one single wide tunnel with four tracks will be resumed up to the end of the express section at Ninety-sixth Street.

"From this point northward, on both the East and West side divisions, there will be local train service only. But as stations will be farther apart on these sections, quick time will still be made.

"One of the most interesting and peculiar parts of the underground system will be where the East-side section will go under the Harlem River.

"The tracks will divide here and each will go under the water in a separate cast-iron cylinder fifteen feet in diameter. These circular passageways will look like gigantic water-pipes and will keep the water of the river out quite as effectually as genuine water-pipes keep water in.

"The trains of the new underground system will be run by electricity, probably on the third-rail plan. The car equipment is expected to be much better than on the present Manhattan Elevated."

Papers in other cities comment briefly, and, in general, favorably, on the new road. The New York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* bids New Yorkers not to indulge in golden dreams of freedom from overcrowded cars. He says:

"The magnitude of the work about to be undertaken and its importance to the city can not be overestimated—and yet whether it will solve satisfactorily the rapid-transit problem for this city is extremely doubtful. It certainly will not do so for all time. Mr. Parsons, the consulting engineer of the commission, made the significant remark after the contract had been awarded that the tunnel would do little to help the congestion of traffic. At first sight this would seem to be an argument against the idea of spending such a huge sum of money. But Mr. Parsons, as he explained, merely meant that in this city experience had shown that in the matter of transportation a supply created a demand, and the greater the supply became the greater the demand, so that it would be difficult ever to get the former ahead of the latter. In the last four years this has been illustrated time and again. All the additional surface transit facilities that have been set in motion here since the Broadway cable began its work, and most of the improvements made with the idea of relieving that road, have failed to bring about any real betterment in comfort during those hours of the day when people are moving about. . .

"One of the immediate and most salutary results of the road will undoubtedly be the thinning out of the congested tenement sections in the lower part of the city. . . . It ought to follow that the building of the rapid transit road, which is expected to bring passengers from Bronx Park or Yonkers in a little over a half hour, will inaugurate a northward movement of large dimensions, and that the population in the congested parts will be reduced to proper limits."

Of the engineering problems involved, the same writer says:

"The engineering problems presented by the three upper sections are comparatively simple, and work on these will not be begun until some time after the tunneling of the first section, because it is here that the greatest time and patience will be needed. The task of building the first section is made very difficult by the fact that it will run through the busy part of the city, where traffic can not be disturbed, and in all the streets through which it will pass an enormous number of pipes and conduits must be taken up and relaid without causing any inconvenience to those who use them. And yet this section is simple compared to what it would have been had the old route up Broadway not been abandoned.

"Of course there must necessarily be a vast amount of inconvenience during the building of the tunnel, however great the care taken may be. The general plan of construction from the lower end of the tunnel to Sixtieth Street and Broadway will be to permit the contractors to open trenches half across the street and not more than four hundred feet long, and cover these over and restore the pavement as fast as half sections of the tunnel are complete. No two openings are to be less than five hundred feet apart, and bridges are to be maintained over each trench wherever cross streets exist. No trench is to be kept open more than thirty days in front of one piece of property without the consent of the owner. Above Sixtieth Street the contractor may do as he pleases, except that he must obey any reasonable restriction placed on him by the superintending engineer. But no matter how strict the governing regulations may be, the lives of those who live on the line of the tunnel will not be very happy for the next three years."

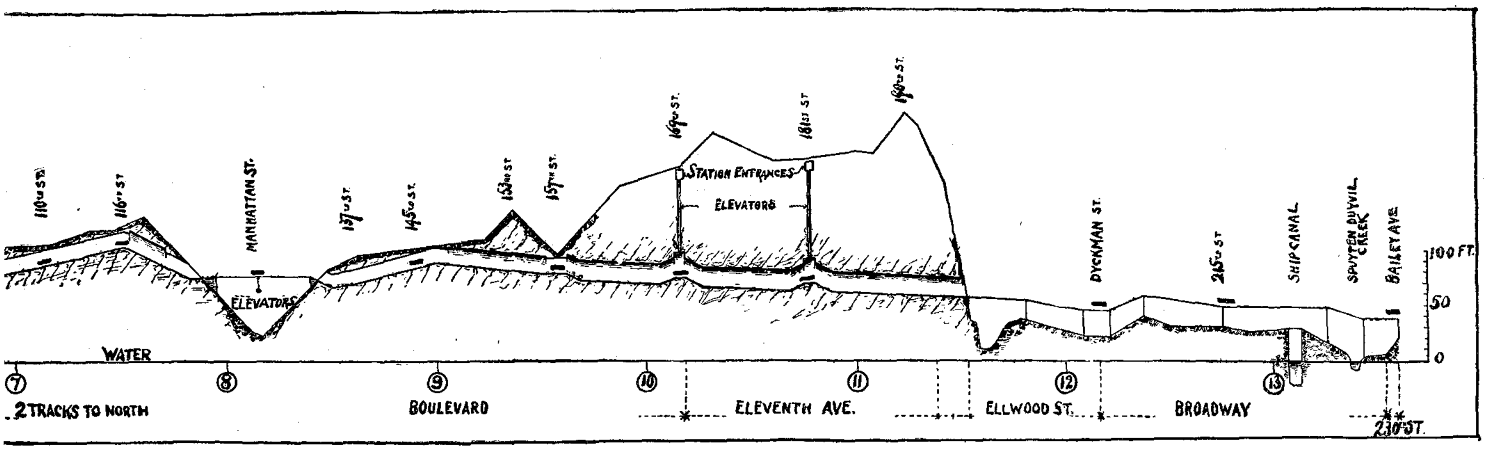
On this same point *Electricity* says (January 24):

"The building of the underground rapid transit road in this city will undoubtedly prove one of the most gigantic railway undertakings ever attempted in this section of the country. The principal difficulty will lie in the fact that almost twenty-one miles of road will have to be excavated or tunneled through a soil saturated with water and through which radiate in all directions sewer-pipes, water-mains, gas-pipes, and subways for electrical conductors. Some idea may be had of the immense amount of labor the construction of this underground road will entail when it is stated that a force of 8,000 to 10,000 men will be constantly employed, and that even with this army of workmen it will take three years to complete the work."

The following figures are taken from *Engineering News:*

Length of all sections, ft	109,570
Total excavation of earth, cu. yds	1,700,228
Earth to be filled back, cu. yds	773,093
Rock excavated, cu. yds	921,128
Rock tunneled, cu. yds	368,606
Steel used in structures, tons	65,044
Cast iron used, tons	7,901
Concrete, cu. yds	489,122
Brick, cu. yds	18,519
Waterproofing, sq. yds	775,795
Vault lights, sq. yds	6,640
Local stations	43
Express stations	5
Station elevators	10
Track, total, lin. ft	305,380
" underground, lin. ft	245,514
" elevated, lin. ft	59,766

According to *The Western Electrician*, John B. McDonald,



RK UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

who is to build the road (for $35,000,000), is a contractor of wide experience. He was engaged in the work of improving the harbor of San Francisco, constructed a large portion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, built the Baltimore tunnel, and is now engaged on the Jerome Park reservoir in New York City.

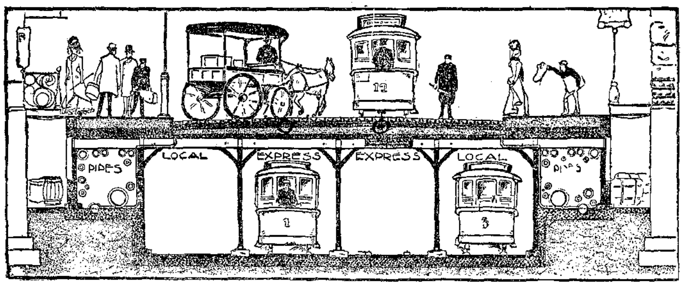
Controller Coler believes that the new road will be but the first link in a future chain of underground communications between the various boroughs of Greater New York. In an interview in *The World* (New York) he says:

"Rapid transit for all of the boroughs must follow. Of all the systems proposed, the best, to my mind, is a system of tunnels. The next step taken should be to continue the assured underground railway from City Hall Park to the Battery.

"The first tunnel, I think, should connect the lower end of Manhattan with South Brooklyn. It would be well if this tunnel could be completed simultaneously with the underground railway on Manhattan Island. Without it traffic will be heavy one way in the morning and equally heavy in the opposite direction at night. I estimate that for $5,000,000 at the outside the rapid-transit system may thus be extended to South Brooklyn.

"Another tunnel under the East River should connect Manhattan with the borough of Queens, and eventually one under the Narrows should connect the borough of Richmond with South Brooklyn.

"The city could and should have built the tunnel through Manhattan and the Bronx. The contract should not have been allowed to go to a private individual or corporation. I have always favored municipal ownership. But now that the contract is let to an individual, we must be content with seeing to it that the city itself constructs the tunnels which should, and I am certain will, connect Manhattan with the other boroughs."



SECTION OF UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Use of Alcoholic Drinks in War.—The use of liquor among soldiers has greatly decreased since the old days when veterans mixed gunpowder in whisky and gave a drink to the recruits to instil in them Dutch courage. In an editorial in *The Medical Age* (December 25) comment is made on a report from Ladysmith announcing that whisky was selling at $25 a bottle. That it had reached this price, remarks the editor, when necessary provisions were fairly plentiful, indicated that it had not been provided in large quantities. He proceeds:

"The waning estimation of the value of alcohol for general purposes is perhaps nowhere more admirably exemplified than in the records of the British army. In old days, when it was the fashion of our forefathers to drink to excess, the same practise prevailed in the services, and in the army and navy grog was an indispensable and permanent ration. A very different place is now assigned to alcohol in the conduct of modern warfare. No longer is 'Dutch courage' the kind of courage thought desirable to attain. The modern general knows that hardships can be best borne and dangerous climates best encountered without the constant use of stimulants. This conviction has long been gaining ground. Even in the Indian mutiny Havelock's men performed the greatest feats of endurance on coffee alone as a beverage. To General Wolseley, the present commander-in-chief, may perhaps be particularly attributed the growing condemnation of the spirit ration. In the Red River expedition of 1870 Wolseley first discontinued the spirit ration, and it is recorded that no troops enjoyed better health than those engaged. The rum ration was discontinued in the Ashantee war of 1873, and was again prohibited in the Kafir war of 1877–78. In the Sudan expedition all alcoholic liquors were prohibited, and the men engaged achieved fine physical condition as regards health and endurance."

REJECTION OF THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

After the favorable report of a government commission regarding the recent trials of the Holland submarine boat, the news of its final rejection by our naval experts comes as something of a surprise. Says the Baltimore *Herald* (January 23):

"It will be observed that naval experts differ concerning the practicability of submarine boats, the French, altho far more conservative than the Americans, favoring the construction of such craft as a necessary and powerful adjunct to the naval forces. The budget submitted to the Chamber of Deputies not long ago provided for a number of submarine torpedo-boats, and this recommendation is expected to go through.

"The rejection of the Holland experiment by the Naval Board of Construction has been interpreted as suggesting unpleasantly the prevalence of prejudice and other unworthy motives in the Navy Department. But this view as to the cause of the adverse verdict can not be entertained without convincing evidence. In the course of the past week Admiral Sampson's idea of superimposed turrets for the new battle-ships authorized by Congress has encountered opposition sufficiently strong to insure its defeat.

"The failure of the ram *Katahdin* and of the dynamite-thrower *Vesuvius* make the disinclination of the naval authorities to try any other innovations of doubtful merit excusable, and affords a rational explanation for the action of the Construction Board. So many considerations are involved in the problem of submarine navigation that only the most exhaustive tests, if successful, would justify appropriations for a number of boats."

It is suggested by *The Standard-Union* (Brooklyn, January 25) that our action marks the beginning of a general abandonment of the submarine idea. It says:

> "There is certainly something curious about the *Holland*, which is named after its inventor. It was first heard of about twenty years ago, more or less, and a great mystery was made of it. For a time it lay moored to a little pier on the shore at Bay Ridge. A reporter, who is now connected with this paper, who visited the place, had the satisfaction of seeing a few inches of the top of its whale-like back, and of seeing Mr. Holland descend to the interior—to show that it was hollow, the reporter thought, since the same privilege was denied the visitor, altho he explained that he was not a mechanic.
>
> "When the Spanish-American war came upon us, it was thought a submarine boat would be just the thing to protect the harbor of New York from the dreaded Spanish fleet that never came—but the *Holland* was not ready. A number of tests of its navigating powers were made in the inner bay, and reports were made of its achievements, but somehow they all seemed to fall short of what was expected or desired, for the navy was not enriched by the addition of any boats of its type, and it is still waiting to get in."

On the other hand, the Providence *Journal* (January 20), in a carefully written article on the French submarine boats, states its belief that these craft have come to stay, but that France is far ahead of the United States in their construction. It says:

> "The success of the *Goubet No. 2* has demonstrated that naval operations under water within certain not narrow limits are sure to be a feature of any protracted war of the future, and not on a small scale either. Whether France now constructs thirty-four or twenty-four or only fourteen submarine boats, or whatever number it chooses to build, it has a clearly defined plan of submarine construction, navigation, and warfare, which does not permit it to neglect the new type of naval architecture in its program.
>
> "Comparisons with the trials of the Holland boat in November will show on what the French Government bases its faith in the *Goubet No. 2*. The Holland craft has never been tried in rough water. The French boat has been navigated in a heavy sea, has made six knots an hour outside at a distance of nine feet below the surface, and has been maneuvered in such waters and so far from sight by means of its 'optic tube.' The American boat has made a rate of six or eight miles an hour at the surface, has been incapable of maneuvers under water, and has shown no submergible capabilities except under favorable circumstances. *The Journal* has already praised the *Holland* design of submarine boats, and it retains faith in it. But there is no question that as compared with the best of the French craft it is merely of great promise. The *Goubet No. 2*, on the other hand, is a realization of great hopes."

Comment on the rejection of the *Holland* seems confined chiefly to the daily papers, the technical press having apparently no opinions to express, one way or the other. It must be remembered that the Government is now constructing for itself a larger submarine boat than the *Holland*, of the same type, and this will of course be available for further experiment. This fact probably had its influence on the decision not to purchase the smaller boat.

Pearls as Products of Disease.—Chemical analysis reveals the pearl as a compound of phosphate and carbonate of calcium, mingled with an organic substance called conchyoline. "These materials," says *The National Druggist*, "are deposited in concentric layers, the nucleus or center of which is almost invariably a foreign substance—a little acarian, an animal parasite, a grain of sand, a bit of shell all have been found, and many other substances as well, occupying the point of concentration of pearls, and whence, according to the generality of naturalists, the pearl is regarded as a pathological product, a concretion of the kidneys, expelled by the animal, and which almost invariably falls into the closely neighboring genital gland. The gem, the pearl 'of purest ray serene,' is therefore nothing more nor less than a nephritic or urinary calculus, and we must regard the famous and aristocratic pearl oyster as merely a poor, unhappy, gravelly mollusk. However, we must admit that he does not belong to the ordinary run of the tribe. He belongs to the genus Aviculidæ, or wing-bearing conchs, and sports the distinguished title *Meleagrina margaritifera*, tho he is nicknamed 'Pintadine' by the fishermen. There are two distinct varieties of the pearl oyster, distinguishable from each other by their relative size, and by the quantity of the product. The 'great pearl oyster,' or *pintadina grande*, is sometimes found a foot long, and weighs not infrequently ten pounds or even more. It inhabits a belt which girdles the earth, but only in the seas distinguished for the warmth of their waters does it bear pearls. Attempts have been made by scientists and others interested, to cultivate the pearl oysters, and exploit them methodically, with a view of obtaining superior pearls. The attempts have thus far not been very successful, but M. Dastre, in a recent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, now holds out quite roseate views of the prospects in this direction."

Some New Uses for Milk.—From the casein derived from milk by coagulation, we are told by *L'Industrie Laitière* (Paris), is now made an artificial ivory known as lactite, from which are manufactured billiard balls, tooth-brush handles, combs, etc. The same journal informs us that by treatment of the same casein "certain manufacturers prepare a paste or powder that can be used instead of eggs in some kinds of cookery, while costing only half as much. The casein combined with alkaline bases makes a hydraulic cement. The curd is cut into bits which are dried rapidly and then finely powdered. The powder is mixed with 20 per cent. of pulverized quicklime. This cement keeps some time if placed in well-stoppered bottles after the addition of 1 per cent. of camphor. Finally, curdled milk has been for some time used in whitewashing buildings and to prevent scaling. For this purpose it is mixed with lime so as to make a thick liquid. Lactarine is a preparation of almost pure casein, which, dissolved in ammonia, is used to thicken colors used in cotton-printing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Cause of the Earth's Magnetism.—Experiments seeking to connect the magnetism of the earth with its rotation have been successfully performed by Prof. Henry A. Rowland, at Johns Hopkins University, according to daily press despatches. According to these, Professor Rowland uses a wheel wound with miles of fine wire and revolving on a shaft run by a motor. About the wheel is a casting or sheath of brass, with an air or ether space between it and the circumference. The whole represents the earth with its atmosphere. By revolving the wheel an electric current is produced in the wire. Dr. Rowland is now working to show that the faster the revolution the greater the current and the stronger the resulting magnetism in the core.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

CHERRAPUNJI in Assam, northeast of Calcutta, has the reputation, says *The Scientific American Supplement*, of being the wettest place on the earth, the average annual rainfall being 498.15 inches, while it has the record of one month in which 147.17 inches fell. The first half of the past year beat all previous records, 267.84 inches of rain having fallen between January and the middle of June, five months and a half, while 73.79 inches, over six feet of water, fell in a single week.

"THE influence of the imagination," says *The Medical Press*, "is a factor with which physicians have to reckon very largely, and in the minor ailments of life, at any rate, the most successful practitioner is he who possesses the faculty of inspiring confidence in himself to begin with, and then in the treatment he advises. A recent number of *The Psychological Review* relates an interesting experiment made by Mr. Slosson with the view of demonstrating how easily this faculty can be called into play. In the course of a popular lecture he presented to his audience a bottle containing distilled water, which he uncorked with elaborate precautions, and then, watch in hand, he asked those present to indicate the exact moment at which the peculiar odor was perceived by them. Within fifteen seconds those immediately in front of him held up their hands, and within forty seconds those at the other end of the room declared that they distinctly perceived the odor. There was an obstinate minority, largely composed of men, who stoutly declared their inability to detect any odor, but Mr. Slosson believes that many more would have given in had he not been compelled to bring the experiment to a close within a minute after opening the bottle, several persons in the front rank finding the odor so powerful that they hastily quitted the lecture-room."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT IS TO BE THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE?

A WORK which has attracted much attention has lately appeared from the pen of a French *savant*, M. Henri Constant, in which he expresses the view of many thinkers in France as to the future of religion. He regards dogmatic Christianity as hopelessly discredited and undermined, from the historical, scientific, and ethical standpoints. Yet, he believes, the sterile negations or still more brutal affirmations of materialism will never satisfy the human intellect or the soul, and the time will come when the noble philosophy of the Neo-Platonists and the doctrines of the extreme Orient will be sifted and accepted in part, supplemented by numerous contributions from the virile intellect and spirit of the West, including much from physical science, from spiritualism, and from such schools of thought as that of Prentice Mulford and the new metaphysical or mental science movement. In the light of this rational and humane religion, the dark superstitions and grotesque survivals of former barbarian ages will be dissipated as the sun scatters the shades of night. M. Constant formulates his prophetic statement of this new religion under eight heads, as follows (we quote from the New York *Herald*, January 7):

"First—A supreme intelligence rules the worlds. That intelligence, which we call God, is the conscious Ego of the universe. It is in the universe, for the universe, and through the universe that the divine thought is objectified.

"Second—All creations develop themselves in an ascending series, without a break in the continuity. The mineral realm passes insensibly into the vegetable, the vegetable in the animal, and this, in turn, into the human with no sharply marked lines of distinction. There is a double evolution, material and spiritual. These two forms of evolution run parallel and jointly, life itself being but a manifestation of the spirit appearing as movement.

"Third—The soul is elaborated in the midst of the rudimentary organisms. That it might become what it now is in man it had to pass through all the natural kingdoms. A blind and indistinct force in the mineral realm, individualized in the plant, polarized in the sensibility and instinct of the animal, the soul tends unceasingly toward that conscious monad in its slow elaboration, until at last it reaches man. In the animal it was as yet in a rude state only, in man it acquires consciousness and can never again go backward. But at every step the soul fashions and prepares its material garb.

"Fourth—The evolution of the soul is infinite, and each existence is no more than a page in the book of eternity. In every stage of evolution attained by the soul it has in itself the crowning synthesis of all the lower powers of nature, and at the same time it possesses the germ of all the superior faculties, power, intelligence, love, which it is destined to develop in succeeding lives.

"Fifth—The soul progresses in its corporal and spiritual states. The corporal state is necessary to the soul until it attains a certain degree of perfection; it is developed by the tasks to which it is adjusted for its actual needs, and here it acquires special practical knowledge. A single corporal existence would be insufficient for these ends. Hence it takes up new bodies as long as it finds that necessary, and each time it advances with the progress acquired in earlier existences and in its spiritual life.

"Sixth—In the intervals between these corporal existences the soul lives on in its spiritual life. That life has no fixed limit. The happy or unhappy state of the soul is inherent in its own degree of perfection. The soul suffers from the very evil it has committed. Because its attention is incessantly directed to the consequences of this evil it understands the pain and is stimulated to correct itself. It forms strong resolutions, and, the time having arrived, descends again into a new body, to improve itself by labor and study. It always preserves the intuition, the vague sentiment of the resolutions formed before its rebirth.

"Seventh—When the soul has acquired in one world the sum of progress which the state of that world admits, it departs to be incarnated in another world, more advanced, where it acquires new knowledge, and, inasmuch as now the incarnation in a material body is no longer useful to it, it lives an entirely spiritual life. There it progresses in another sense and by other means. Arrived at the culminating point of progress, it enjoys supreme felicity, having been admitted into the counsels of the Almighty.

"Eighth—The soul has a fluid body, the substance or essence of which is drawn into the universal or cosmic fluid, forming and nourishing it as the air forms and nourishes the material body. This state of the soul is more or less ethereal, according to the worlds in which it finds itself and the degree of its purification. There is thus an intermediary between the soul and the body; an organ for the transmission of all the sensations. Those which come from without make an impression on the body, the intermediary transmits it, and the soul, the conscious and intelligent being, receives it. When the action comes from the initiative of the soul it may be said that the soul wills, the intermediary transmits, and the body performs the act."

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE CLASSICS.

THE news comes from Rome that the Vatican has decided adversely as to the rights of the Christian Brothers to teach the classics and higher collegiate studies in their American schools. The dispute has been causing difficulty for some time. The order, originally founded to teach the common branches only, has for many years maintained higher schools and colleges in this country and has much property invested in them. A few years ago, however, the superior general of the order, who resides in Paris, sent a summary command to the American Christian Brothers that all teaching of the classics must be abandoned, as a violation of the constitution of the order. This meant the closing of the various colleges maintained by the Christian Brothers and the relinquishment of the work built up by years of effort. The case was appealed to Rome, backed, it is said, by the unanimous support of the American archbishops; but apparently by the terms of the present decision the authority of the head of the order is to be maintained. Cardinal Satolli, late Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and the drafter of the report of the Propaganda, says in explanation: "Just as the Americans adhere to their national Constitution, so the Christian Brothers must maintain theirs. That constitution forbids the teaching of the classics."

The Independent (undenom., January 18) calls attention, however, to the fact that the Constitution of the United States has received fifteen amendments, and suggests that also that of the Christian Brothers might receive one. It says further that the decision is, as the archbishops declare, against the interests and the true management of Catholic affairs in America:

"It is a victory less for the French superior than for the Jesuits, who claim an especial, if not exclusive, right to control higher Catholic education. The decision is one greatly to be regretted, but it is likely that some way will be found to avoid its worst results. Very likely the members of the Christian Brotherhood in this country will seek the consent of Rome to establish a new order which will be free to give as high an education as may be desired. If Catholics had been content to leave education in the hands of the Jesuits they would not have founded the Catholic University at Washington as a direct rival to the near-by Jesuit university. We are glad to see that the Catholics are about to establish a girls' college in Washington, which it is intended shall have as high a rank as any girls' college in the country. It will be the first institution of its kind in the world, and it shows what is the initiative enterprise of American Catholics."

On the other hand, *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland, January 19) is disposed to welcome the Propaganda's settlement of the matter. More than half the Roman Catholic schools are without male teachers, it says, and until this field is adequately covered it is difficult to see why the Christian Brothers "are willing to abandon any part of their legitimate work to enter new spheres already well cared for by others." Yet they can undoubtedly secure a separation from their present head, the paper remarks, and alter their constitution:

> "In this way they would be free to take up the work they propose to themselves here. If they do this, it would be well for the Parisian head to organize new houses along the old lines to prevent the ambition of higher attainments interfering with the aims and purposes of their saintly founder. Perhaps this would be a happy solution of the difficulty. It would open the door to higher education for those who think that the Christian Brothers are needed in that work, and at the same time provide a place for those who believe like La Salle that the Christian Brothers have a work worthy of their best efforts in caring for the primary education of Catholic children, and leave the rest to others."

THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S recent article on "Our Duty to the Philippines" has provoked an exceptional amount of comment from journals of all varieties. The only point in which they are all agreed is that the religious problem in the archipelago is fully as puzzling as is the military and the civil one, and that it will require still greater care in the handling. In the course of his article (in *The Independent*, December 28) Dr. Schurman said:

> "The priests have ruled in Luzon so long that their influence is widespread, and the natives know of no other form of Christianity. The Roman Catholic Church has been established there for three hundred years, and the archipelago was really governed by the priests, and not by the Spanish civil or military commanders. Of the $13,500,000 raised on the island about $1,500,000 was used for the church's support. Each small church would receive about $500 for its support, and the priest an allowance of $300. We must credit the church with having done a great deal of good work among the natives. We must reckon with these facts when we send missionaries to the Philippines.
>
> "Missionaries are needed in the islands, and I hope they will be sent there in large numbers. There is plenty of work for them to do, and I hope they will go with a complete understanding of the situation and an earnest desire to accomplish good. They must realize that they are contending with a Catholic-educated population that knows nothing about the fine differences between Protestant sects and denominations. Therefore it would be highly impolitic to send missionaries of different denominations to confuse the minds of the people. I do hope that when we send the missionaries we will decide beforehand on one form of Protestant Christianity. Send only one type of missionaries. The Filipinos will then have Catholic Christianity and Protestant Christianity presented to them so they can take their choice. We have no adequate idea how confusing to the simple minds of an uncivilized people the different forms of our Protestant faith appear. The Chinese, who are perhaps more intelligent than the Filipinos, regard our different denominations as so many different religions. This idea prevails in many other lands that we are trying to convert to Protestant Christianity, and it works confusion in the minds of the people that often sadly handicaps the labors of the missionaries. I hope that before sending missionaries to the Philippines the different denominations will unite on some common platform."

Roman Catholic comment on this suggestion is mostly inclined to be skeptical, if not decidedly ironic. *The Church News* (Washington, January 13) says:

> "There are numberless varieties of Protestantism, and of course the professor will admit that all can not be true. And yet he urges that the poor Filipinos be taught either a creed composed of these various beliefs, or else some one of the many be selected to the exclusion of all others. Who is to make the selection?
>
> "There is something absolutely cruel in this suggestion of Schurman's. We can readily understand how he could urge the various sects to send missionaries to the Philippines, but we can not understand why he is willing to risk selecting a creed that he does not believe himself, to have taught the natives. . . . . . .
>
> "The Philippines are not likely to become Protestant, it matters not what kind of creed is sent there. While there is but little prospect of the sects uniting on a common creed for the Filipinos, there is still less chance of their succeeding in destroying the faith which has been flourishing there for centuries."

The Catholic News (New York, January 20) says:

> "The ignorance about the work of the Catholic Church in the Philippines displayed by certain lecturers and writers who pretend to know so much is amazing. These people have been in the Philippines; they say they have closely investigated the condition of affairs there; and they declare solemnly that they have no prejudice against the Catholic Church. But we can not help noting that never do they utter a good word for the work of that church, whose missionaries have succeeded in converting a nation of savages into a people whose religious devotion and purity have astonished Americans who have been among them. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that we are often forced to the conclusion that those who have been in the Philippines and who criticize the Catholic Church there are guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. The fact seems to be that they do not want to know the truth."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland, December 29), under the caption "Protestant Impudence and Gall," says:

> "Who is going to give us the best Protestantism? Is McKinley's Philippine commission empowered to recognize and name this new state church of imperialism from the hungry horde waiting open-mouthed for the crumbs of royal favor, or is it to be a religion by selection? If it is, what are the leading features to be? What is to predominate? The immersion tub of the Baptists, the amen corner of the Methodists, the rationalistic tendency of the Presbyterians, or that composite entity called Episcopalism? Is Schurman in earnest or mad, or only joking? If he is in earnest, why does he not convoke this church congress and insist that we have this best Protestantism for home consumption. We could then see what effect it would have in filling empty Protestant churches and correcting some of the vices that make Protestantism look like a soiled rag dipped in whisky compared with the spotless simplicity and purity of Catholic Filipinos."

Protestant comment is fairly represented by the following excerpts. *The Independent* (December 28) says:

> "Every word of this is true; but the warning will be thrown away. No matter how impolitic, missionaries will be sent of different denominations to confuse the minds of the people. We are the Lord's foolish ones, and we waste much of our energy by our lack of intelligent cooperation. . . . . . .
>
> "The same thing will be done over again in the Philippines. We have no doubt that the chief denominations, and a score of small ones, will all establish missions there. Most of them will have their headquarters in Manila. Each sect, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Congregational, Disciples, Seventh-Day Adventist, will have its own organization. 'Join us,' 'Join *us*,' '*We* are the true church,' will be the cry. At present there is no chance for anything else. What more can we expect? Baptists and Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists, can not unite even in federation here in America. We fail even to see the scandal of the division; and the scandal is more offensive there.
>
> "What can be done to remove the scandal? Nothing, we fear, until the denominations here are federated. Why can it not be done? Shall the century end and nothing be accomplished? In England already there is federation of all the free churches, and the conscience of our churches ought to demand as much."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., January 3) says:

> "The plan outlined by our Commissioner Schurman is impracticable. It will not be followed, and we incline to think that it should not be followed, even tho there are such things as missionary economy and common sense. In one sense the world has scores of 'religions.' In another sense, and in the proper sense,

there are but two forms of 'Christian religions' in the United States from which missionaries will be sent to the Philippines. Roman Catholicism already is in the islands, and has been there three hundred or four hundred years. While the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Congregational, the Methodist, and other churches are here, these in fact are but one, in a sense which all these churches understand and accept. These are separate and distinct and different in the sense that the various brotherhoods and sisterhoods of Romanism are separate and distinct. Romanism does not admit that point, but its non-admission does not count. The competitions between the various American Christian churches known as Protestant are synonyms for veritable peace, as compared with the competitions and sharp rivalries that exist between Romanist brotherhoods. The natives of Luzon are not ignorant that certain classes of friars and 'brothers' are features in the Roman Church as it exists on the islands. We are sure that the natives already are 'confused.' It may clear up things wonderfully if several Protestant churches are planted even on Luzon, so that genuine fraternity and Christian unity may be exhibited there."

In the mean time, Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate to the Philippine Islands, appears to be finding his task of adjusting the altered relations of church and state a delicate and difficult one, altho it is believed that his diplomatic skill and good sense will eventually prevail. His mission is a twofold one: to bring about an equitable arrangement as to the property rights of the church in the islands, and to arrange a *modus vivendi* between the Filipinos and the friars. These two aims are thus stated by the New York *Tribune* (January 20):

"It has been foreseen from the first by the thoughtful that the government of the Philippine Islands would involve some difficulty on account of the peculiar attitude of a great many Catholic inhabitants toward the friars of certain monastic orders there. Despatches now state that excitement has been caused by a report that the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Chapelle, had undertaken with authority from the Pope and from President McKinley to restore the friars to their parishes and to the power from which they had been driven by the Catholics themselves. Charges of extortion and immorality against the friars were said to have been one chief cause of the insurrection of 1896, which the Spanish Government broke down by bribing Aguinaldo and other leaders to betray their followers. More recent accounts have indicated that the inhabitants who did not give support to Aguinaldo, or who had ceased resistance and welcomed American authority, were generally opposed to the friars and intensely hostile to their reinstatement in their former power. . . . . . .

"Apparently the root of the difficulty in the Philippines is a claim of the monastic orders to certain properties and revenues. The eighth article of the Treaty of Paris provided that the relinquishment of power by Spain 'can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of . . . ecclesiastical or civil bodies.' The tenth article declared that 'the inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.' If these two provisions are by anybody construed to mean opposite things, if the claim of an ecclesiastical body comes to a denial of the free exercise of their religion by any inhabitants or involves any hold upon properties which the laws would not sustain, the courts established by the United States have jurisdiction and will control. How far they may prove adverse to the titles by which the monastic orders claim property it is not yet possible to judge, but there is every reason to expect that the Government will guaranty and preserve to Catholic as to other inhabitants entire freedom in the exercise of their individual choice in all matters pertaining to or growing out of their religion."

The statement from Manila alluded to above in the New York *Tribune*, that the mission of the apostolic delegate is to reinstate the friars in their former power, acting as joint agent of the Pope and President McKinley, has of course been denied by Monsignor Chapelle as a canard. The despatch gives the following additional details of the situation:

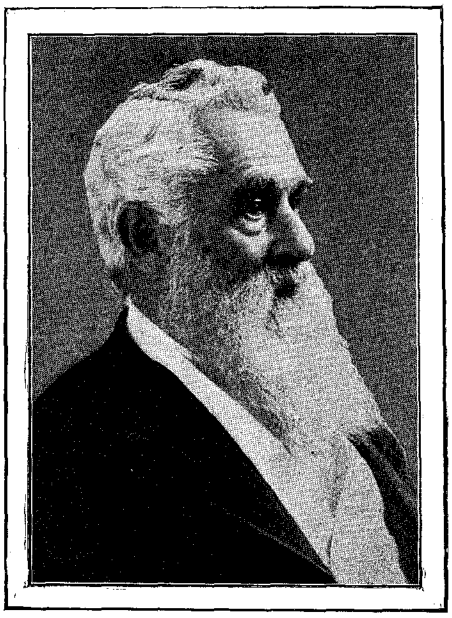
"Catholics of all sections are petitioning Monsignor Chapelle and Major-General Otis against the friars returning to their parishes, repeating the charges of oppressions, extortions, and immoralities which, they assert, caused the revolution of 1896. The Catholics request that they be given priests not connected with the brotherhoods. Delegations from many of the towns are visiting the provincial governors for the purpose of making the same request, and prominent Manila Catholics are cabling the Pope on the subject.

"The people say the friars will be driven out if they return to their parishes, and that there will be continual trouble if the Administration attempts to protect them. To quell the excitement, Major-General Otis consented to the publication in the local newspapers of a statement which he had made to a delegation of Filipinos, as follows:

"'If the church authorities assign friars to curacies who are obnoxious to the people they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American Constitution will not be denied the Filipinos, and the Government will not force upon them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes.'"

PRESIDENT SNOW'S DECLARATION CONCERNING POLYGAMY.

THE proclamation issued on January 8 by Lorenzo Snow, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, is regarded as one of the most important manifestoes of that church put forth during the past few years. It reads as follows:



LORENZO SNOW.

"From the reading of the various editorials and articles of the public press it is evident that there is much misconstruction and misunderstanding as to the present attitude of our church respecting the subjects of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation; and, believing that many good and conscientious people have been misled and much adverse criticism occasioned thereby, I feel it but just to both 'Mormons' and non-'Mormons' to state that, in accordance with the manifesto of the late President Wilford Woodruff, dated September 25, 1890, which was presented to and unanimously accepted by our General Conference on the 6th of October, 1890, the church has positively abandoned the practise of polygamy, or the solemnization of plural marriages, in this and every other State, and that no member or officer thereof has any authority whatever to perform a plural marriage or enter into such a relation. Nor does the church advise or encourage unlawful cohabitation on the part of any of its members. If, therefore, any member disobeys the law, either as to polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, he must bear his own burden; or, in other words, be answerable to the tribunals of the land for his own action pertaining thereto.

"With a sincere desire that the position of our church as to polygamy and unlawful cohabitation may be better understood, and with best wishes for the welfare and happiness of all, this statement is made, and is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of the public generally."

The Deseret Evening News (January 8), the official organ of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, comments as follows upon this letter:

"The president's statement is gratifying to us because it authoritatively asserts what *The Deseret Evening News* has advanced editorially. The church teaches obedience to secular law. It does not advise nor encourage any species of lawlessness. It supports the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of Utah and all laws passed in pursuance thereof. It has its own sphere, which is ecclesiastical. While it gives counsel and promulgates rules for the guidance of its members as to individual conduct in all the affairs of life, it does not interfere in any way with the free agency of men and women, dictate to them how they shall vote or to which political party they shall belong, or hinder them in any lawful course as to business or other personal affairs.

"There are persons in all religious bodies who act contrary to the faith they profess. The church or society with which they are connected is not accused of such derelictions by just and sensible people; they are charged only to the erring individuals.

"The Latter-Day Saints should ponder well this declaration from the president. It is of great importance. If there is any deviation from the path which he defines, it will be on the personal responsibility of the individual that pursues that way, and he must take the consequences whatever they may be. The church must not be burdened by the weight of anything that is contrary to its teachings.

"We believe the permanent, reasonable residents of this State, 'Mormon' and non-'Mormon,' will be pleased with President Snow's announcement, and will accept it in the spirit that prompted its publication. And we hope that it will aid in the establishment of that abiding peace that is necessary to the harmonious action of all classes, creeds, and parties, without which Utah can not achieve the success as a commonwealth that its best people desire to secure."

The Denver *News* (January 10) says that altho "all legal and constitutional precedents" have been overridden by those who opposed the seating of Mr. Roberts in the House of Representatives, yet the case "has not been without its good effects," one of which is this manifesto. It continues:

"The Mormon Church has been prompt to recognize the condition of public sentiment in the nation on this question, and President Snow's formal manifesto should be received by the country in the same spirit in which it is apparently issued. He announces that plural marriages were abandoned in 1890, and that no church official is authorized to solemnize them. While the maintenance of relations with plural wives entered into prior to 1890 has been tolerated by the church, the time has now come when such toleration must cease, and members of the Mormon Church must obey the laws of the land, or in suffering the consequences must bear their own burdens. In brief, President Snow's manifesto is as emphatic a repudiation of polygamy as can be desired by the most bitter opponent of Mormonism. It covers a repudiation of plural marriages, past and future."

THE BROOKLYN REVIVAL AND RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITIES.

PEACE and good-will to men have apparently not been the first fruits of the evangelistic efforts of the Rev. Len G. Broughton, a Georgia revivalist who has lately come to preach the Gospel to sinners in Brooklyn. In a recent address he made the following allusion to Unitarian belief (New York *Tribune*, January 28):

"It [the revival] is a war on all forms of infidelity and sin. Before God, infidelity is the most damning sin of all. Jesus said: 'He that believeth not the Son, the wrath of God abideth within him.' The rejection of Jesus Christ as 'the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world' is the one sin for which men go to hell, because it includes and fosters all other sins. When a man truly accepts Jesus Christ as his Savior, he gives up sin. Now, Unitarianism is only one form of infidelity, but it is the form that just now poses under the guise of culture and religion, and through pulpit and press during recent months has been insulting believers in the deity of Christ by asserting that there is little need of multiplying Unitarian churches, because orthodox churches are full of such unbelievers."

In a statement to the press, Mr. Broughton reiterated and emphasized this opinion. He said (we quote from the New York *World*, January 29):

"I still stand by my guns and repeat that the man who believes in Unitarianism, and sticks to it, will go to hell.

"All sinners are Unitarians. All Unitarians are sinners because they deny the deity and divinity of Christ and His atonement by blood. Unitarians would go up Calvary's hill and tear down the cross of Christ itself. I don't run much on scholarship, but place my theology on the Bible. I claim I am as broad as my opponents. But I am narrow when it comes to the upholding of the Word of God. This fight is on, and, thank God, I am in it. To the minister who says that I am one of those sleepy Southerners preaching a medieval theology, I will say that I preach to more people in one night than he does in a month. He says I am asleep, does he? Well, let him follow me and I'll keep him awake.

"I'm in this fight up to the chin, and I repeat that the man who denies the divinity of Christ can not be saved. Paul says, 'By the deeds of the law shall no man be justified.' The Unitarian creed is that by the deeds of the law man shall be justified. Which theology will you have? I confess that I believe in sticking to Paul."

Taking this utterance as a basis, another of the evangelists, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, announced that the revival was to be a campaign against Unitarianism. Both these pronouncements were widely published, and an outburst of criticism and counter-criticism has been the result. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Unitarian), attacked the methods and the "medieval" theology of the revivalist, saying that "ministers of the Southern type have been asleep while the world has moved forward," and that "the weapons used by them would be about as effective, in the light of modern warfare, as the gun of Rip Van Winkle, and its watch-dogmas about equal to Rip's dog Snider." The Rev. Horace Porter, associate pastor of Plymouth Church, after a consultation with its leading officers, refused to read the printed announcement of the revival meetings from the pulpit. He said, as reported in the New York *Sun* (January 29):

"If the revival is, indeed, as has seemed to be indicated by the leaders of this revival, a movement not against vice and crime which are rampant, but is against one particular class, I am going to take the full responsibility in the absence of Dr. Hillis of refusing to read it [the announcement]. I have always found this class, against which, it is alleged, this movement is directed, to be eminent for its nobility of character and the largeness of its charity.

"If these people shall turn from their deliberate efforts against one class to a general revival movement for the regeneration of the wicked, they will have no heartier support than from Plymouth Church."

Newspaper comment, so far as we have seen it, is distinctly condemnatory of the evangelists. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (January 25) says:

"In a borough of a million people, in a city of three millions, a town overflowing with misery, vice, and crime, these men, in the name of the Lord, are conducting a campaign, not against sin, but against another sect whose theology they do not approve of. Surely, the reduction of what was said to be a movement for the conversion of men to righteousness, to a squabble between sects, or, more accurately, of one sect against another, releases comment from the obligation which it is ordinarily under to treat with respectful sympathy any movement for the betterment of men."

The Boston *Transcript* (January 24) says:

"The interjection of doctrinal acerbity into these Brooklyn meetings has been both painful and hurtful. Salvation is a long way off when men sink their little six-inch plummets into their own dogmatic beliefs or imaginings, and then assume that they have fathomed infinity and are commissioned to take the spiritual measure of all other men. The saint's calendar for Massachusetts would be singularly incomplete without the names of those noble men of the Unitarian faith whose fame is worldwide and whose memory draws to it even the honor and reverence of posterity. None were more quick to discern this odor of sanctity than the great Trinitarian leaders. There were no truer brothers in Christ to be found the world over than President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, and the late Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard, or than Phillips Brooks and Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and the list of such friendships, both personal and spiritual, might be indefinitely extended. Dr. Peabody and James Freeman Clarke not only believed the truth, but they did more, they lived it, and no men of their generation have carried the Christly standard higher."

DR. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT IN RELIGIOUS DAILY JOURNALISM.

An announcement unique in the history of journalism has just been made by the Topeka *Daily Capital*. The owners of that paper have—to use their own words—"decided to place its plant and the entire editorial and business control of the paper in the hands of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of 'In His Steps,' that he may exemplify his idea as to what a Christian daily newspaper ought to be." For six days, commencing with March 13, Dr. Sheldon will be absolute director of *The Capital;* unhampered, he will "dictate its policy, edit its news columns, control its advertising." It is expected that the experiment may have far-reaching influences upon the press, and without doubt it will be watched with keen interest by a vast number of people of all beliefs and occupations. Comment on the plan is of course voluminous and varied in tenor, for there is probably not a newspaper in the United States which has not devoted at least one editorial, sober or satiric, to this topic.

The Chicago *Chronicle* (January 24) points the following moral:

"Mr. Sheldon's publication will not be a true experiment, because for a single week it will be easy enough to draw such artificial support as its novelty may create. It is the pace that tells in the life of a newspaper, not for one week, but for a series of weeks and years. The trouble of innovators of the Sheldon type is that they imagine their particular interpretation of Christianity, with its elimination of the bad and preponderance of the good, to be adaptable to the needs of the every-day public. The average secular newspaper is merely a reflection of current life, and as the latter grows purer the newspaper columns will grow purer too. The religious propaganda has its place and force in human economy, but it is open to serious question whether the editorial sanctum of a secular newspaper is a better point of vantage than the time-honored pulpit."

The Philadelphia *Times* (January 22) gives Dr. Sheldon some sage advice:

"The Rev. Mr. Sheldon will get 'a good ready' before he starts, and then he will 'edit.' Like a great many other people, he believes that it is just as easy for a man to 'edit' as for a compass to point to the north. He will learn something he doesn't already know. He asks advice and suggestions from the editors throughout the country. Ours is the hint given to Cæsar, which he disregarded: 'Beware the ides of March!'"

Most of the religious journals speak with approval of the enterprise. *The Independent* (undenom., February 1) says:

"We trust there are already other journals whose aim is as high as Mr. Sheldon's, to put nothing in that Jesus would not approve, advertisements as well as news reports; but newspaper ethics generally needs all the elevation that Mr. Sheldon's example might suggest."

The Baptist Standard (Chicago, January 27) does not think the experiment for so short a period will be conclusive, but upon the whole it will be instructive. On the other hand, *Church Progress* (Rom. Cath., St. Louis, January 27) says:

"This man is going to show the world how Our Blessed Lord would run a daily paper if He were in Topeka, Kans. This same gentleman would damn Ingersoll for daring to utter the inane blasphemy that Almighty God should have consulted him before He promulgated the laws of nature. And yet, the irreligion and irreverence of Sheldon's hypocritical cant and blasphemous presumption amounts to almost the demoniacal conceit that conceived the temptations of Our Savior after His fast of forty days in the desert."

The situation has its ironies for Dr. Sheldon. For instance, Mr. E. W. Howe, editor of the Atchison *Globe* (author of "The Story of a Country Town") has announced that during the experimental week he will write and publish daily sermons in his paper on "How Ministers Should Preach the Gospel"; and he even offers to come to Topeka to relieve Dr. Sheldon of his pastoral duties. The latter, however, is apparently not appalled. He has declared himself glad to receive any suggestions regarding ministerial work Mr. Howe has to offer, and has added that he believes he will accept the "exchange of pulpit" if the members of his church take kindly to the idea. Dr. Sheldon has not yet announced what his plans will be, and prefers to let the paper speak for itself. He says:

"In fact, I have not fully matured them, except as to the main idea of a Christian daily. I want to make a success of the undertaking, and I am firmly convinced that I will. I am anxious to prove to the world that a daily newspaper can be run on Christian lines and succeed without catering to the morbid curiosity of baser instincts.

"I propose to inspect all matter that goes into the paper during the week and subject it to the general test, 'What would Jesus do?'"

Boer and Briton in the Psalms.—Ever since the Psalms were written by the ecclesiastical lyrists of the Jewish temple, their alternate benedictions and maledictions have been the delight of religious men of war. Cromwell and his troopers found solace in them, and now President Kruger, who has a keen eye for a text, calls down blessing on the Boers and confusion and death upon the British by an appeal to the Lord of Hosts in the Psalms. "Read Psalm xxxiii.," he says in a message to his generals, and adds, "The enemy have fixed their faith on Psalm lxxxiii." The passages he refers to, says the London *Academy*, are evidently these:

PSALM xxxiii.: BOER.	PSALM lxxxiii.: BRITISH.
Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord: and the people whom he has chosen for his inheritance. There is no king saved by the multitude of an host; a mighty man is not delivered by much strength. An horse is a vain thing for safety; neither shall he deliver any by his great strength. Our soul waiteth for the Lord: He is our help and our shield.	They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones. They have said, Come and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance. Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek thy name, O Lord. Let them be confounded and troubled forever; yea, let them be put to shame and perish.

Upon this *The Academy* remarks: "One can not but admire the President's selection of a Psalm containing the verse, 'An horse is a vain thing for safety,' since, humanly speaking, the Boers owe very much to their ponies. President Kruger's statement that 'the enemy have *fixed their faith* on Psalm lxxxiii." tends to turn the words quoted against the Boers themselves; for the Uitlanders might well have adopted Psalm lxxxiii. as an expression of their grievances."

The confirmations into membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church last year numbered 41,302. Of these, 5,790 came from families already connected with the church. The total increase in membership of the church was 19,000, showing, according to *The Chautauquan* (January), that the changes from this church to others are taking place with quite the facility of changes to it.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ARE THE LATINS DECADENT?

For some time France has been the scene of a considerable amount of self-abasement and of corresponding admiration for foreign races, especially for the English-speaking peoples. Our readers will remember the book written by M. Demolin, editor of *La Science Sociale*, on "The Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons" (The Literary Digest, October 9, 1897; July 2, 1898). At present, however—owing, perhaps, to the resentment awakened by criticism in other lands called forth by the Dreyfus case,—a different strain pervades French literature. The new strain is illustrated by an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* written by Alfred Fouillée, a member of the French Academy, who undertakes to show that the Latin is not inferior to the Anglo-Saxon and Teuton. The following is his line of thought:

> The birth-rate of France is not so very much below that of other countries. It is declining, naturally, everywhere; circumstances alter cases everywhere. In Canada, the French increase faster than the English. Nothing is more amusing than the accusation of sloth. Why, the Latin is too lively. Spain may be a little conservative, but France would be better off if she showed less longing for excitement. The Catholic religion, too, is mentioned as the cause of Latin decay. But neither in Belgium nor in Rhenish Prussia, neither in Austria nor the United States, does Catholicism appear to hinder progress. Individualism, another supposed advantage of the Anglo-Saxon, will presently become stronger in the Latin. The French are accustomed to grant too much power to the authorities from sheer habit alone.
>
> One of the gravest complaints laid against the Latins is their criminality, especially in Italy. But Italy is not quite free from the influences of the past. The crimes of the Middle Ages mingle with those of modern society. Yet even Italy may not be called immoral. Personal purity, for instance, is respected more in Italy than in France. Suicide is rarer than in Germany, theft less common than in Great Britain. Illegitimate births and divorces are less common in Italy than in Anglo-Saxon countries. The more numerous murders are due to violent temper and blood feuds. On the whole, it may be said that all nations are passing through a moral crisis. The Teutons and Anglo-Saxons are wealthier, because they are more grasping; but this does not improve them morally. Wealth is honored everywhere; but in England even the desire for wealth is regarded as commendable, and honored more highly than the desire for rank, virtue, and learning. But that evidently will not save England from decay. Greed has led to excessive expansion of empire, an expansion so dangerous that England is now forced to respect even smaller fleets than her own. The future of the Anglo-Saxon is as uncertain as that of the Latin. No race can claim in perpetuity the exclusive possession of virtue and power. The future now as ever belongs not to any particular race, but to the most industrious, the most intelligent, the most moral nations.

M. Ch. Monue, in the *Revue Bleue*, Paris, admits that there is a serious falling-off in the energy of the French people; but he regards this as a national rather than a racial defect. He argues in the main as follows:

> Births are more rare with us than with the Germans or English, chiefly because we have a decadent love of ease. We do not wish to share our heritage with a numerous progeny. This is shown in a most striking manner by the fact that our wealthiest families have so few children. In Berlin and London the wealthy have nearly twice as many children as in Paris. From a purely economical point of view this is to be deplored. The individual French capitalist, who limits his family rather than work to increase his income, may be a gainer; the nation loses by it. The more anxious Frenchmen are to live on the interest of their income, the less that interest in the end will be. But there is also a serious moral drawback to this love of ease. Idleness begets love of pleasure, and love of pleasure is the source of the illegitimacy of which we make so light. One is struck by the purity of morals in German plays, by the home life of England, compared with French comedy and with French homes. This, again, reacts upon our energies. The restrictions in the number of their offspring to which Frenchmen have accustomed themselves must ultimately place them at a serious disadvantage with their neighbors.—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

THE CHARACTER OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The expansion of industry and trade in Russia is a subject everywhere discussed with interest. The Siberian, Central-Asian, and other great railroads, the hospitality extended to foreign manufacturers and capitalists, the adoption of the gold standard and other signs of material progress, have attracted general attention. The Russian Ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, has officially spoken of Russia's preference for American manufactures, and the great opportunities presented by the new territories which are being opened to commerce, and a permanent exhibition of American machinery and other commodities is being planned at Moscow, the real center of capitalism in Russia. In view of these facts it is interesting to read a frank view of Russian industrial progress in the editorial pages of so influential a paper as the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*. It is not a flattering view, and it has surprised and displeased other Russian editors. The article is so significant that the essential portions of it are translated and given below:

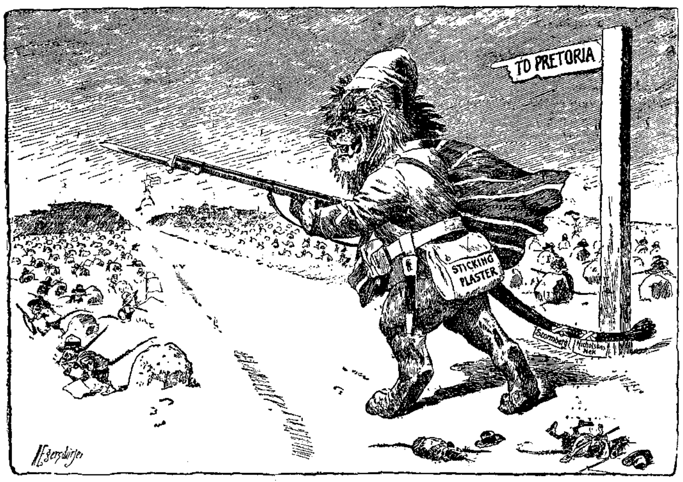
> "Russia is often compared to the United States of America, and, in some respects, not without justice. As there, so here, we see the rapid growth of centripetal forces, immensity of operations, gigantic colonial possibilities, exceptional natural opportunities for acquiring wealth, and, finally, the tremendous part played in all branches of activity by self-made men.
>
> "But the comparison is far from favorable to us when we carry it into the field of general culture. We find that the American dollar and the Russian ruble do not give the same results. American pioneering quickly connects newly developed points with the civilization of the country at large, while our capitalism works in its own narrow sphere and takes no part in the larger life of the territory it fructifies. Decades go by without any effect on the intellectual and moral life of the place annexed by industry. Crowds of vagrant laborers are attracted and sources of wealth are opened up, but the old state of sloth, misery, ignorance, and stagnation is preserved, and no marks of progress appear except cards and champagne among the inferior employees. The ruble and culture seem to be divorced.
>
> "In recent years many new points in the empire have received vast importance owing to their industrial position and rapid growth of their population. But only in a few of them have there arisen hospitals or schools, and even in these the capitalists have had nothing to do with these provisions for the welfare of their workmen. Labor is hired and exploited, but no attention whatever is bestowed upon its comfort or welfare.
>
> "Now take old and long-settled industrial cities in our central provinces. The inhabitants are rich, but there is nowhere a trace of civilized existence. There is not a single improved or attractive street, not a public square, no pavements, no lighting, no library or theater, no educational institutions, and no social life of any kind. The millionaires live in the same darkness and fog as the paupers around them. Even Moscow, with its traditions, its university, and grand past, has retrogressed since it became a mercantile community preeminently. Her wealth has increased, but to talk about her progress is impossible, unless we mean by that term the saloons and hotels which the new era has called into existence.
>
> "The million has arrogated to itself all power and might, and regards itself as the be-all and end-all of modern life. But in Europe, at least, the power of plutocracy is due to its close and historic association with culture. There the third estate is the richest, but also the most enlightened, and it has done the most for general progress. But what right have the millions which do not carry culture with them?"

Yet the *Novoye Vremya* is opposed to the encouragement of foreign capital and to the extension of franchises and privileges to foreign manufacturers. Its motto is Russia for the Russians, even in an economic and industrial sense.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE ON SOUTH AFRICAN MATTERS.

AMERICAN readers have seen in recent cable despatches references to a secret correspondence, published in part in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), that seems to deepen the suspicion that the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain was involved, long before the war, in the machinations of the Chartered Company managed by Cecil Rhodes, and in the Jameson raid. According to the despatches, Mr. Chamberlain, in response to questions put in the House of Commons, has admitted that this secret correspondence is substantially as printed; but he has denied having had any personal knowledge of it until a few days before its publication.

The correspondence so far published consists of seventeen letters and telegrams chiefly between Fairfield, chief of the South African Department of the Colonial Office (of which Chamberlain is the head), and Hawkesley, the legal adviser of the Chartered Company and of Mr. Rhodes. Hawkesley tells Fairfield to get from Eyre & Spottiswood, the sworn Government printers, a copy of the government report of February 11, 1896, on the Jameson raid. On May 6, Fairfield assures Hawkesley that no harm will come to the Chartered Company, as Lord Selborne and Lord Mead protect it. Moreover, Chamberlain would speak in favor of the company. The next day Fairfield tells Hawkesley that the Chartered Company can not be saved unless Rhodes resigns from his position as director. On July 22, Hawkesley recommends Cripps, Q.C., Carson, Q.C., and Wyndham as members of the House of Commons who should be put on the committee of investigation. Carson wanted to know too much, and was not selected. Wyndham made a mild protest afterward against the proceedings. A letter from Hawkesley to Maguire (elected among the Irish members at the alleged cost of $50,000 to Rhodes) shows that the "Harris" telegrams (which will be remembered by those who kept close track of the Jameson raid investigation) really came from the company. On February 20, Hawkesley informs Lord Grey that Rhodes will manage to get out of the affair. He says:



RAT BITES.

"A bit rough on one's tail; but I'll get there all the same!"

—*The South African Review* (*Cape Town*).

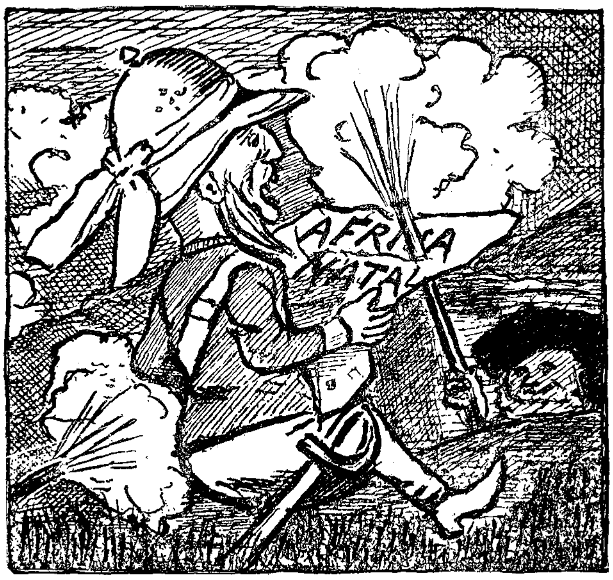
"MY DEAR GREY: Thanks for your letter of the 9th ult., which I read with great interest. You will, of course, have heard that the committee was reappointed, and has got to work. I send you official prints of the evidence already taken. Rhodes has done very well, and I think will come out on top. He was nervous the first day, tho his evidence was good even then. Yesterday he was simply splendid.

"I do not think we are by any means out of the wood; but there does seem an off-chance of the plea of public interest being recognized and the cables of the last half of 1895, or rather the negotiations of that period, not being disclosed, tho I am bound to say that personally I think the balance of probability is that they will have to come out.

"If they do, Mr. Chamberlain will have no one but himself to thank."

Not without interest is a letter by Chamberlain's sister-in-law to Hawkesley, in the course of which she says:

"As long as you make it impossible for C. J. R. to give Jameson away, he will be loyal to him; but I am sure, from what I have said, that at one time Rhodes contemplated sacrificing the doctor. The doctor must never know this, and if any one can keep Rhodes up to the mark you can."



"CONFOUND THOSE MAPS! NOT A SINGLE BOER AMBUSH MARKED! HOW CAN A GENERAL AVOID THEM?"

—*Fischietta.*

The *Indépendance Belge* has not yet kept its promise to publish further revelations, and suspicion is expressed that the paper has been bought up by the financial interests involved. Those wishing fuller account of the correspondence can get it either in the London *Speaker* (January 13) or in the *Indépendance Belge* itself (January 12).

Few British papers have thought it worth while (or had thought so prior to the interrogation in the House of Commons) to mention the revelations; fewer still have quoted them. Among these few is the Manchester *Guardian*, which thinks the matter should be investigated, and which remarks:

"The English press as a whole has thought it best to conceal these letters from its readers, but that proceeding will no more profit England than it profited France to have her chief newspapers suppressing all the principal evidence in favor of M. Dreyfus. The possessors of an empire like ours rely ultimately upon the regard of the civilized world, and we can not afford to ignore its loss."

The London *Clarion*, the only "imperialist" Socialist paper in England, says:

"It looks unkind of the *Indépendance Belge* to publish these letters just when our country is in such a hole; but if the unfriendliness of the Belgian press only opens the eyes of our countrymen to the real worth of their idols, it will have conferred unintentionally a favor on us, and have done a service to humanity."

The paper most determined to sift the matter is *The Speaker*, which says:

"For the present the appearance of these compromising letters has been ignored by almost the entire Unionist press. *The Times* carries its policy of suppression so far as completely to discredit its pretensions to collect and reflect foreign opinion. For everybody who reads foreign papers knows that most of them have reproduced, and a great many have discussed, the revelations of the *Indépendance Belge*. These revelations are generally regarded as of the greatest moment, and their effect has scarcely been to make foreigners look more indulgently upon the war. But the foreign intelligence columns of *The Times* know nothing of all this. The subject is as rigidly ignored by the foreign correspondents as by the editor himself. These revelations find no place in the rambling soliloquies of M. de Blowitz or the personal attacks of Mr. Smalley. And yet what a lot we heard a few months ago of impositions practised upon unfortunate Frenchmen by editors who did not want their readers to know what the world thought of 'L'Affaire Dreyfus.'"

The *Post* (Berlin) says:

"Even in the House of Commons voices have been heard to exclaim that Chamberlain may have some personal interest in the war, and that there are other reasons for killing the Boers beside the distressful cries of the poor Uitlanders. It seems that Chamberlain knew all about the raid, and it is certain that he shielded the chief actors in it. What is more likely than that the present war is being waged in the same interests?"

In the Berlin *Nation*, S. van Houten, ex-premier of Holland, writes that, in his opinion, Chamberlain is not unlike the buyer of green goods, "a cheated cheater." He put his faith in the Rhodes clique, and was forced to do their bidding.

The Boers also publish some secret documents captured during General Yule's flight from Dundee. The entire plan of invasion, including the attack upon the Free State, the detailed maps of the northern part of Natal, the manner in which Van Reenen's Pass was to be occupied, etc., fell into their hands then. The documents are by Captain Melville, Captain Gale, Captain Wolley, Major Grant, and General Sir Redvers Buller.—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

THE BAGDAD RAILROAD.

It has long been the wish of the Turkish Government to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Persia by a railroad. Negotiations which promise to become successful are in progress, and the Deutsche Bank in Constantinople will probably finance the undertaking as the largest shareholder. British capital, however, will not be excluded from the enterprise. The London *Outlook* says:

"German capitalists are, it would seem, to get most of the plums—that is one penalty we have to pay for past British inertia. Yet the proposed fusion would probably do more for British interests than could be accomplished by isolated efforts; for, humiliating confession tho it be, there is only too much truth in the assertion of *The Times*, that 'the Turkish Government may flout or fleece an English company, but it will think twice and thrice before attacking the interests of capitalists, German, English, and French, who are safeguarded by the personal concern of the German Emperor for the success of their undertakings.' Under joint British and German effort, what limits shall be set to possible development in Asiatic Turkey?"

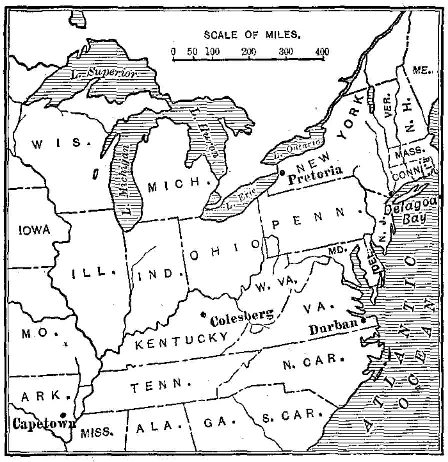
The Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* describes the matter as follows:

"There is no definite agreement as yet. The Porte as well as the Deutsche Bank may withdraw at any time if either party fail to be satisfied with the terms of the commission appointed to inspect the route. But Germany has the refusal. The railway will benefit, in the first place, the Turkish Government. The majority of the Sultan's troops are now drawn from Asia, and it is to his interest to have roads by which he can quickly collect them. It is, therefore, only natural and just that the Turkish Government should assume the financial risk, and as Turkish finances are not in very good condition, it is difficult to obtain adequate guaranties, for the sum involved is large, certainly not less than $100,000,000. We are, therefore, quite willing to see other countries share with us in the undertaking, especially France. According to the latest accounts, French capital will be interest to the extent of 40 per cent. of the whole sum. We do not even object if British capital has a share. In the first place, this would lessen competition, and, further, it should be remembered that, in case of difficulties, it is best to have the assistance of as many interested nations as possible, even if German influence is not exclusive. In view of the railroads which must soon be built in Asia and Africa, we do not intend to tie down so large a capital and so much material in the Orient; for that the Bagdad line will pay at an early date, is much to be doubted."

The news that German and French capital will be employed in a common work, involving also the working side by side of French and German engineers, is received with pleasure in France, altho it is well known that Russia opposes everything that is likely to strengthen the military, political, and financial position of Turkey. The Paris *Journal des Débats* expresses itself in the main as follows:

We are aware that the prospect of the railroad puts the Russian press in a bad humor, but the press is not the Government in Russia. Nor can the Russians justly object to a strategical line which is so far removed from their frontiers, especially as they seem inclined to regard Persia as their exclusive domain. We are willing to admit that a railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, if in the hands of Great Britain, would be likely to hinder Russian plans. But the work itself will be undertaken, progress is inevitable, and it is much better for Russia that the road should be in the hands of two powers of which one is an ally of Russia while the other traditionally follows a policy friendly to the Czar. To place serious difficulties in the way of France and Germany would lead to the strengthening of the very power which opposes Russia everywhere in Asia.—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

South African Distances.—"Lord Roberts should have a force of not less than 70,000 strong when he crosses the Orange River, if he wishes to be certain of being able to crush opposition and press forward to Pretoria, a month's steady marching away." This in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) from its military expert. It is a decided understatement. A month's marching, even without opposition, would not be sufficient to cover the distance. The *Handelsblad* gives a rough map of Europe, locating on it the South African towns that are most frequently mentioned in connection with the war, to enable European readers to realize the distances that have to be overcome by the British army of invasion. We give a map of the United States arranged in a similar manner. Lord Roberts with an army of 70,000 men, traveling with ox-wagons, could not make more than ten miles a day if no opposition whatever were offered to his progress. The route from Delagoa Bay (New York) to Pretoria (Buffalo) is still closed to the British. Colesberg (Lexington, Ky.) is a long distance from Pretoria (Buffalo), and is yet in the hands of the Boers. The chief base of supplies for the British is Cape Town (somewhere between Little Rock and Memphis) or near the Franco-Spanish frontier.



Current Events.

Monday, January 29.

—Conditions remain unchanged in **South Africa**; General Buller reports a long list of casualties.

—In the Senate, there is a lively debate on the war in **South Africa,** caused by alleged utterances of the British consul at New Orleans.

—**Secretary Gage** replies to a Senate resolution of inquiry as to his relations with the National City Bank of New York.

—In the House, the resolution proposing an investigation of **Secretary Gage's methods** is debated and sent to the ways and means committee.

—A great **pro-Boer mass-meeting** is held in New York, at which the speakers are Congressmen De Armond and Cochran, Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids, and others.

Tuesday, January 30.

—A Boer shell-factory at Johannesburg is destroyed by explosion; **Dr. Leyds,** the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, visits Berlin and St. Petersburg.

—Both houses of the **English Parliament** convene, and the Queen's speech is read.

—**Senator William Goebel,** the Democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky, **is shot near the Capitol** at Frankfort by an unknown assassin; the contest committee of the legislature decides that he is legal governor.

—The bodies of **General Lawton** and **Major Logan** arrive at San Francisco.

Wednesday, January 31.

—Additional casualty lists from General Buller make the **total British loss** since the beginning of the war 9,658 men, the losses north of the Tugela exceeding 2,000 men.

—The Democratic leaders in Kentucky have the oath of office administered to **Senator Goebel,** who is in a dying condition; he also signs an order dispersing the militia. **Governor Taylor** adjourns the General Assembly, and summons it to meet in London on February 6.

—A **stormy debate** in the Senate is caused by Mr. Pettigrew's resolution to recognize Aguinaldo's recent statement; he is called a "traitor" by Senators Hawley and Sewell.

—President McKinley's suggestion of a **pan-American congress** is favorably received by Central and South American countries.

Thursday, February 1.

—A London newspaper reports that **Buller** has again crossed the Tugela; there are rumors that **Kitchener** is advancing.

—William Goebel, contrary to the expectation of his physicians, still holds out; there are serious factions in the Kentucky militia, and **civil war is feared** owing to the intense excitement prevailing. Governor Taylor appeals to McKinley for Federal protection.

—The Isthmian Canal Commission arrives at **Nicaragua**.

—In the Senate, Mr. Allen criticizes **Secretary Gage's** financial methods.

—In the House, Mr. **Sibley,** of Pennsylvania, upholds the policy of expansion.

Friday, February 2.

—No official despatches from South Africa are made public, but there are persistent rumors to the effect that **General Buller** has engaged the enemy again.

—The Democratic members of the **Kentucky** Senate and House meet in secret and declare William Goebel governor, and J. C. W. Beckham lieutenant-governor. President McKinley **refuses to comply** with Governor Taylor's request to send Federal troops into Kentucky.

—**Mr. Pettigrew** again attempts to introduce anti-imperialist documents in the Senate, but is cut off by a point of order.

—The House committee adopts a tariff bill for **Puerto Rico** and decides that the Constitution and laws of the United States do not extend over new possessions.

—The report of the **Philippine Commission** to the President is made public.

Saturday, February 3.

—The **Boers** destroy the line of railway between Modder River and Kimberley; the Boer garrison of Stormberg is in danger of being surrounded by the British.

—Brigadier-General Kobbe occupies the **islands of Samar and Leyte,** of the Philippine group; several new hemp ports are opened in the islands.

—**William Goebel dies** at Frankfort, Ky., as the result of the shot from his assassin. J. C. W. Beckham immediately takes the oath of office, and issues a proclamation calling upon the militia to disband.

Sunday, February 4.

—A despatch from Durban, Natal, reports that General Buller has again **crossed the Tugela,**

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and *positively guarantee* that the best $50.00 Hair Mattress made is not its equal in cleanliness, durability, or comfort. We sell on the distinct agreement that you may return it and get your money back (without dispute) if not satisfactory *in every possible way* at the end of THIRTY NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL. This is what we mean by our now-famous phrase

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We have advertised in "The Literary Digest" and all the leading publications for years, selling thousands of mattresses, and not ten returned unsatisfactory as yet. If you are sceptical about its merits or don't need one now, send for our handsome illustrated pamphlet, "The Test of Time," mailed free for the asking. It gives full particulars.

St. Paul Society for Prevention of Cruelty,
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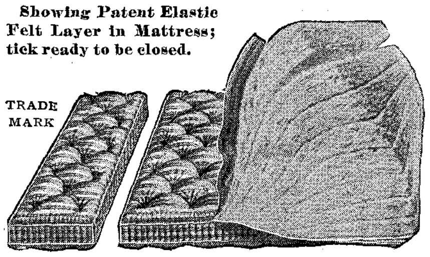
St. Paul, Minn., January 4, 1900.

Messrs. Ostermoor & Co.

Gentlemen:—For thirteen years we have had in constant use one of your Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses, which has been entirely satisfactory, and exhibits *little signs of wear except the loss of a few tufts.*

When this was purchased we had others supposed to be made of excellent hair, and which have only been continued in use by frequent renovations, but at their best we consider them far inferior to yours.

Yours truly, W. L. Wilson.


Showing Patent Elastic Felt Layer in Mattress; tick ready to be closed.
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We make and renovate them quickly, thoroughly, and cheaper than you imagine. They are in use IN OVER 25,000 CHURCHES.

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Calvary Baptist Church,
New York, Feb. 6, 1897.

Dear Sirs:—It gives me much pleasure to say that the Patent Elastic Felt Cushions put by your company into the Calvary Baptist Church more *than forty years ago are still in excellent condition,* and I can most heartily recommend them. They still retain their elasticity, and are free from moth and vermin of every sort. They have preserved their shape better, and are, in my judgment, in every way more desirable than cushions made of any other material offered to the public. The *cushions were put in the church long before I* became a preacher. Of their present condition I can judge. In regard to the length of time they have been in use, and the satisfaction they have universally given, the officers of the church are my authority.

We found the cushions, after so many years' constant use, in such good condition that, upon going into our new church, we had you recover them, and they are to-day certainly as good as new.

Very respectfully, R. S. MacArthur, D.D.

Send for our book, "Church Cushions"—sent free.

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3 ft. wide, 30 lbs. - - - - - -	**10.00**	
3 ft. 6 in. wide, 35 lbs. - - -	**11.70**	
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which tells all about the **Best Seeds that Grow**, as tested at Fordhook Farms,—the largest trial grounds in America.

☞ No matter how many other seed catalogues you may have, you cannot be thoroughly posted without Burpee's. **Write TO-DAY.** Address simply

BURPEE, Philadelphia.

and is marching on Ladysmith; General French has a slight engagement with the enemy.

—The situation in **Kentucky** remains quiet, and preparations are made for the meeting of the legislature in London.

—The **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty** regarding the Nicaragua canal is the subject of negotiations in England and the United States in which American and British ambassadors take part.

—Advices from Albany state that **Governor Roosevelt** refuses to be considered a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

PERSONALS.

SENATOR W. A. CLARK, of Montana, whose seat is threatened by serious charges of political corruption, has been a remarkably successful man from several points of view. He is worth, say $50,000,000, his property consisting of sixteen mines, banks, and a Democratic newspaper. He is past sixty years of age, strong, erect, vigorous, and with a shock of hair whose aggressive redness refuses to be tempered by the gray of advancing years. It is not generally known, but he is a graduate of Columbia College, where he took a course in mineralogy and chemistry before he entered seriously into mining. In this respect he is like J. H. De La Mar, who studied metallurgy before the mast and made millions in Arizona and Mexico. Should the charges instituted against him fail, he will have reached the heights of ordinary ambition—an ambition which he doubtless did not dare to entertain in the old days, when he was peddling clocks and gewgaws to the Indians and miners of the far Northwest.

REPRESENTATIVE RICHARDSON, of Tennessee, enjoys the unique distinction of having received more votes for Speaker of the House than were ever before received by any unsuccessful candidate for that office. He received 156 votes, while the next highest number ever received by a defeated candidate was that given for Mr. Carlisle in the fifty-first Congress, when he received 154 votes.

GOVERNOR BRADY, of Alaska, whose recent visit to Washington in the interests of his Territory has attracted considerable comment, was a homeless little waif, standing on a North River wharf in New York City, twenty years ago. He was found there by the Children's Aid Society, and with many others was sent to the country. The story of his life reads like a romance, and yet it differs very little from that of the lives of a great many other representative Americans, who have arisen from obscurity to eminence in the various walks of life. After securing an education, he entered into missionary work among the natives of Alaska, where he has toiled for many years. Few men, therefore, are more competent to speak with authority upon the topics connected with that country.

THE titled families of Great Britain are largely represented among those who have recently joined the army in South Africa or volunteered for service there, says the New York *Independent*. In addition to the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Lonsdale, and others heretofore mentioned, the list includes the Duke of Norfolk (whose brother, Lord Edmond Talbot, is in the army); Lord Harris, ex-governor of Bombay; Lord Arthur Grosvenor, the Earl of Fingal, the Earl of Longford; Victor Cavendish, M.P., heir to the dukedom of Devonshire; Captain Holford, an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and owner of Dorchester House with its picture galleries; Lionel, son and heir of Lord Rothschild, and Lord Stanley, son and heir of the millionaire

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New Spring Suits, $5.

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Our Catalogue illustrates an exquisite line of exclusive designs, which are shown by no other firm:

Tailor-Made Suits, $5 up.
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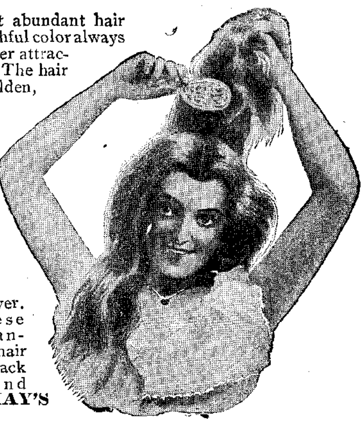
realizes that abundant hair of rich, youthful color always completes her attractivenesss. The hair may be golden, black, or brown, but when it becomes gray or faded there is an appearance of age, even though she may look and feel as young as ever. Under these circumstances gray hair is a drawback to men and women. **HAY'S**



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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Earl of Derby, who has joined General Roberts's staff. Lord Edward Cecil, son of Lord Salisbury, has been wounded at Mafeking.

SIR JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, of Cape Town, has turned over to the British Government his great estates, lying thirty miles from Cape Town, to be used as a hospital and convalescents' home for the army. Three different mansions, giving accommodations for nearly three hundred officers and men, have been provided. In addition, Sir James has equipped and brought to South Africa at his own expense two complete corps of doctors and nurses, one of them remaining on duty in and about Cape Town, while the other goes to the aid of the wounded Boers.

THE Wichita *Eagle* says that Gen. Fred. Funston looked out of the car window at a small town in Western Kansas, and saw a seething mass of humanity at the depot to do him honor. Turning to his wife, he said: "Two years ago I lectured to an audience of seven in this town."

OOM PAUL, while still a lad, first gained prominence as a fearless treker and hunter. He could tramp along the veldt all day, driving his string of oxen, and then spend all night in stalking wild animals. While still in his teens he killed a full-grown lion with nothing but a hunting-knife. Now that he is in his old age, he can still bend a rifle-barrel over his knee, or fell a bullock with his fist.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S distaste for physical exercise is as marked as his passion for orchids. At no period in his life has he indulged in any form of sport, and walking is his special aversion. Practically the longest walk he takes when in London is from Prince's Gardens to his clubs in Pall Mall or St. James's Street. To his sedentary habits he adds a love of smoking black cigars and drinking strong tea.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Difference.—The returning American, as he stands on the dock, is reminded of the fact that we have customs, but no manners.—*Life.*

She Received Many Calls.—"Is she really a society girl?" "Well, she makes and receives a great many calls." "Really?" "Yes, she's a telephone operative."—*Philadelphia Record.*

His Wondrous Faith.—HIX: "Weeks seems to have a lot of faith in homeopathy, doesn't he?"

DIX: "Never saw anything to equal it. Why, last summer when he had an attack of hay fever he married a grass widow."—*Chicago News.*

No Wonder He Felt Important.—HORSE: "What is that pompous, shabby-looking mule braying about?"

AUTOMOBILE: "Oh, he's just home from a battle in South Africa."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Light of Love.—"Omed," whispered the dark, romantic maiden, "what is the light of love?" "The light of love," murmured Omed, with a far-away look, "is generally the gas turned down to a mere blue spark."—*Chicago News.*

Realism.—"Children! Children! Don't make such a frightful noise," said the mother. "We're

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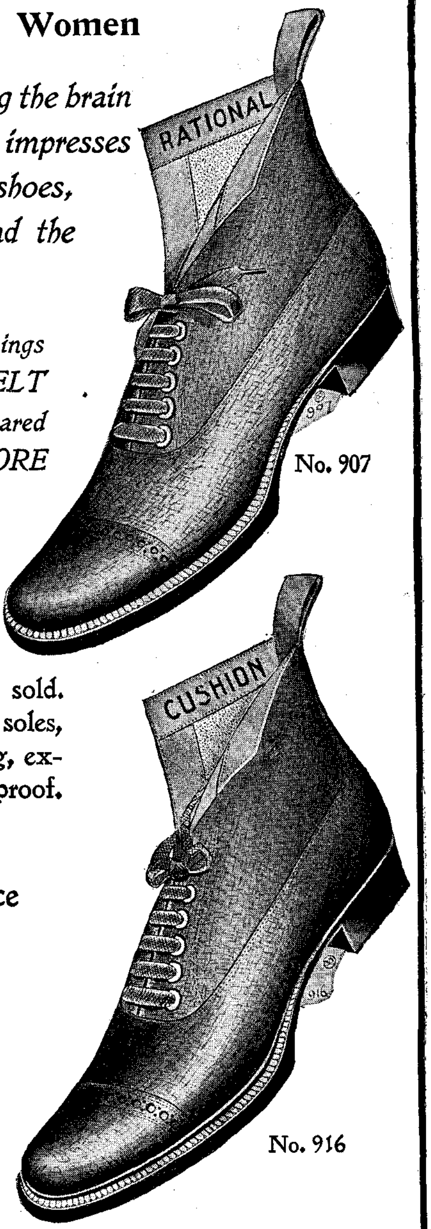

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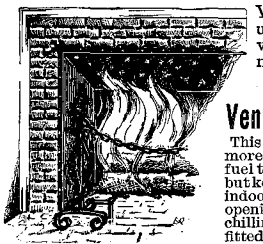

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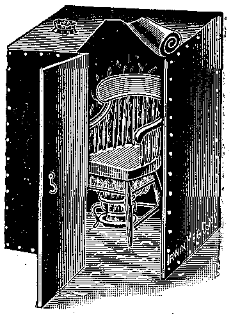

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Ask your grocer to show you the beautiful Cream of Wheat pictures.

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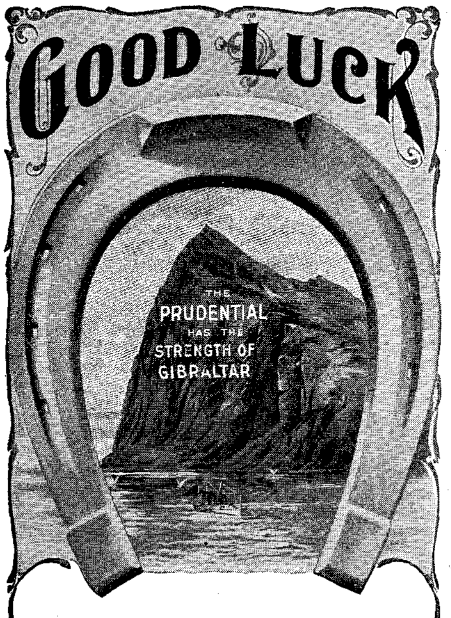
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playing omnibus, mamma," said Mattie, soberly. "Yes, I know, dear; but it isn't necessary to make such a terrible noise." "Yes, it is, mamma. We've got to where Hattie insists on paying the fare, and so do I."—*London Tit-Bits.*

The Joke Wasn't Appreciated.—BACON: "Some people carry a joke too far."

EGBERT: "Yes, Penman, the humorist, carried one to fourteen different newspaper offices, I understand, and didn't sell it even then."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Baby's Present.—MRS. LASH: "What did you get baby for a birthday present?"

MRS. RASH: "I took four dollars and ninety-nine cents out of the little darling's bank and bought him this lovely lamp for the drawing-room."—*Boston Beacon.*

The Doctor Prescribes.—JIMSON: "Doctor, I am getting too stout for comfort, and I want your advice."

DOCTOR: "Nothing reduces flesh like worry; spend two hours a day thinking of the unpaid bill you owe me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Her Natural Rights.—MAMMA: "I don't see where you get your red hair; you don't get it from your papa, and you certainly don't get it from me."

LITTLE DOROTHY: "Well, mamma, can't I start something?"—*Puck.*

Was Looking For William J.—As the west-bound train dashed in the young hopeful in the Pullman gazed out upon the animated platform. "What do you see, Frankie?" inquired the stately woman by his side. "Oh, mummy!" he shouted, "I see the Chicago platform, but I don't see Bryan."—*Chicago Tribune.*

An Irish Definition.—LITTLE MIKE (who has struck a hard spot in his reading): "Feyther, phwot is an antopsy?"

McLUBBERTY (promptly): "An autopsy, is ut? Sure, thot's phwin a dead man requists dhe docthors to cut him up, so thot he can foind out phwot is dhe matther wid him."—*Bazar.*

Two Kinds of Devils.—It was a proud day for the printer's trade when two men who had been apprentice boys in a composing-room presented themselves before the bar of the United States Senate to be sworn in as members. They were Peter C. Pritchard and Marion Butler, both of North Carolina.

"I didn't know you could make a Senator out of a 'devil,'" jocularly remarked David B. Hill, then a Senator from New York.

"Oh, yes," retorted Senator Lodge, "the transition is a natural and easy one—on your side of the House."—*Newark Evening News.*

A "Bird's-Eye" View.—The solemn air of judicial gravity and dignity of the Supreme Court is sometimes disturbed by a flash of humor. On one occasion there was an argument going on, and the attorneys were using a map to illustrate the case. One attorney pointed to the map and was proceeding to dilate upon it, when Justice Gray asked him what the map was. "Why, your honor, it is just a bird's-eye view of the land in controversy," answered the counselor. "Well," said Justice Gray, "I wish you would bring the map a little nearer, I haven't got a bird's eye."—*Indianapolis Press.*

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Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent acidity, strengthen the stomach, and insure perfect digestion. They keep a man in fine physical condition." Signed, James J. Jeffries, champion of the world.

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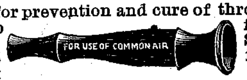
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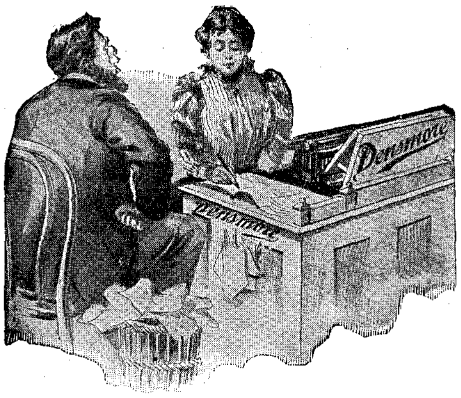

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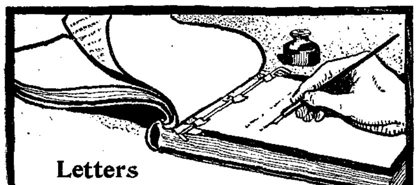

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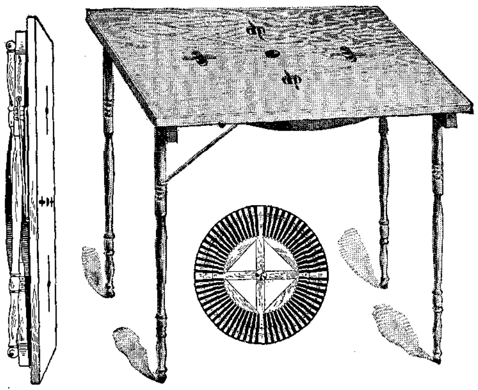

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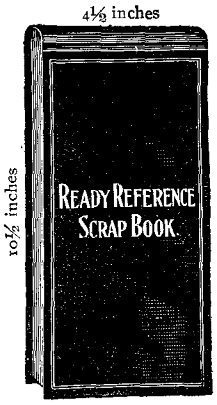

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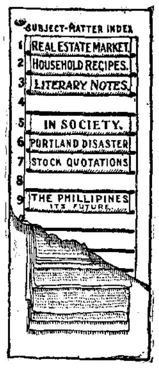

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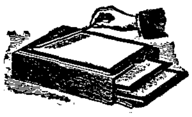

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CHESS.

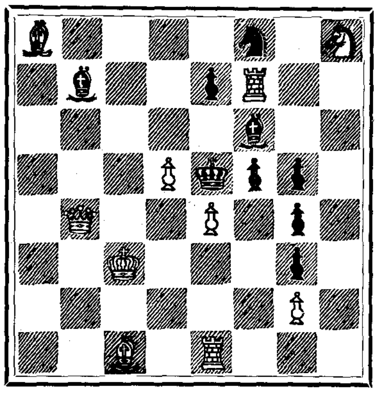
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 452.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Mr. Pulitzer has composed two problems for us. The first is given above, and he offers a prize for the best solution in *rime.*

Solution of Problems.

No. 446.

Key-move, R—K B sq.

No. 447.

Key-move, Q—R 8.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; J. Chapin, Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. D. Campbell, Brenham, Tex.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

446 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.: C. B. Hoffman, Enterprize, Kan.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; M. F. Muller, Pomeroy, Ia.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore.

447 (only): T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

Comments (446): "Very good, not brilliant"—M. W. H.; "Of choice timber and temper"—I. W. B.; "A fine composition"—C. R. O.; "Worthy of a prize anywhere"—F. S. F.; "A polished masterpiece beyond criticism"—W. R. C.; "A gem"—A K.; "An elegant problem, and deserves first prize"—B. M.; "A model of its kind"—J. C.; "Most beautiful"—H. H. B.; "Interesting"—C. B. H.; "One of the best"—R. E. B.; "Both beautiful and difficult"—F. H. J.

(447): "A knightly brush done in a rush"—I. W. B.; "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "Only four variations, but full of trouble"—F. S. F.; "After the Canadian 2-er any ordinary 3-er would appear easy"—W. R. C.; "Admirable, simple, symmetrical"—A K.; "Puzzling at first, but really very simple"—B. M.; "Somewhat elementary"—J. C.; "Very fine"—J. D. C.; "First class, but not as meritorious as the 2-er"—F. H. J.

I. W. B., G. P., H. V. Fitch, Omaha; J. D. Gansby, Petrolea, Can.; F. E. Doench, New York City; A. D. Weitbree, Denver, and G. E. Carpenter, Plano, Tex., found the trick of 444.

ERRATA.

In Problem 449, place a White P on Q Kt 4. As published, it has three solutions.

No. 445 is the same as 435. The key-move is Kt—Q 4.

A Woman Draws with Pillsbury.

(One of the games played in St. Louis at a blindfold exhibition.)

French Defense.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MRS. S. R. BURGESS. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	MRS. S. R. BURGESS. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 3	25	Q—K 3	Q x Q (a)
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	26	P x Q	K—B sq
3	Kt-Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	27	K—B 2	K—K 2
4	Kt-K B 3	Kt—K B 3	28	P—K 4	K—Q 3
5	B-K Kt 5	B—K 2	29	P x P	P—R 3 (b)
6	B x Kt	B x B	30	K—K 3	B—B 8
7	B—Kt 5	Castles	31	K—B 2	B—B 5
8	B x Kt	P x B	32	P-K Kt 3	B x P ch
9	Castles	R—Kt sq	33	K—K 3	B—K 3
10	R—Kt sq	B—R 3	34	P—R 4	B—B 4
11	R—K sq	B—Q Kt 4	35	K—Q 2	K—B 3 (c)
12	P—Q R 4	B—R 3	36	P—Q R 5	P—B 3
13	P—Q Kt 4	Q—Q 2	37	K-Q B sq	P—Kt 4
14	P x P	K P x P	38	K—Q 2	P x P
15	Kt—K 5	B x Kt	39	P x P	B—Kt 3
16	R x B	R—K sq	40	K—Q sq	P—K B 4
17	R x R ch	R x R	41	K—K 2	K—Q 3
18	Q—Q 2	Q—K 3	42	K—B 3	P—Q B 4
19	P—K R 3	B—B 5	43	P x P ch	K x P
20	P—Q Kt 5	P—K R 3	44	K—K B 4	K—Kt 5
21	Q—B sq	R—K 2	45	Kt-Q 5 ch	K x P
22	P x P	Q x P	46	P—B 4	K—R 5
23	R-Kt 8 ch	R—K sq	47	P—B 5	Drawn. (d)
24	R x R ch	Q x R			

Score and Notes from The Globe Democrat, St. Louis.

(a) Q—K 3 is preferable. The next move allows White's King to advance to center, gaining time.

(b) Well played.

(c) A lost move, as will be seen later on.

(d) If now K—Kt 4, White gives P—B 6, and Black can not take, as Kt—K 7 ch wins Bishop.

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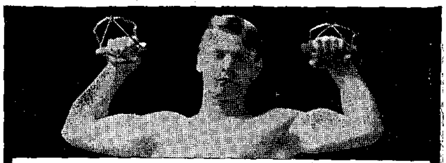

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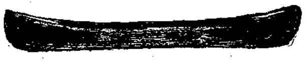

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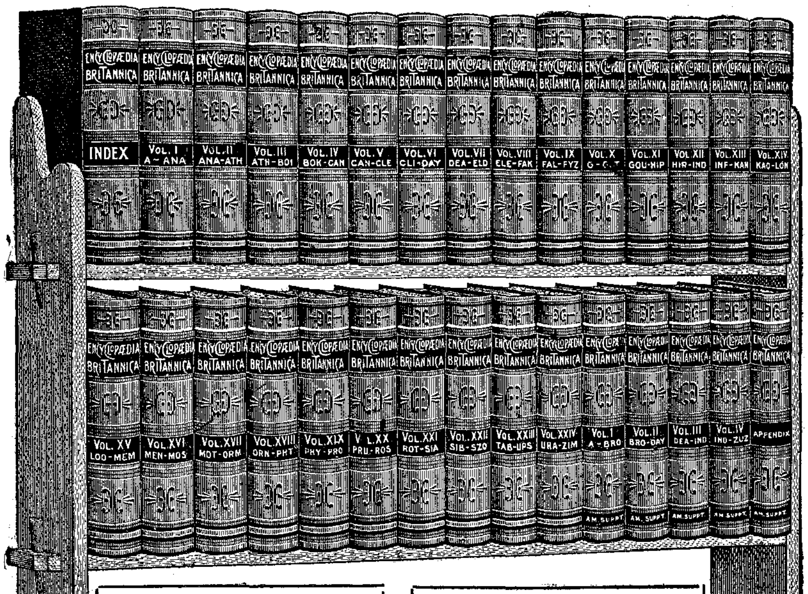

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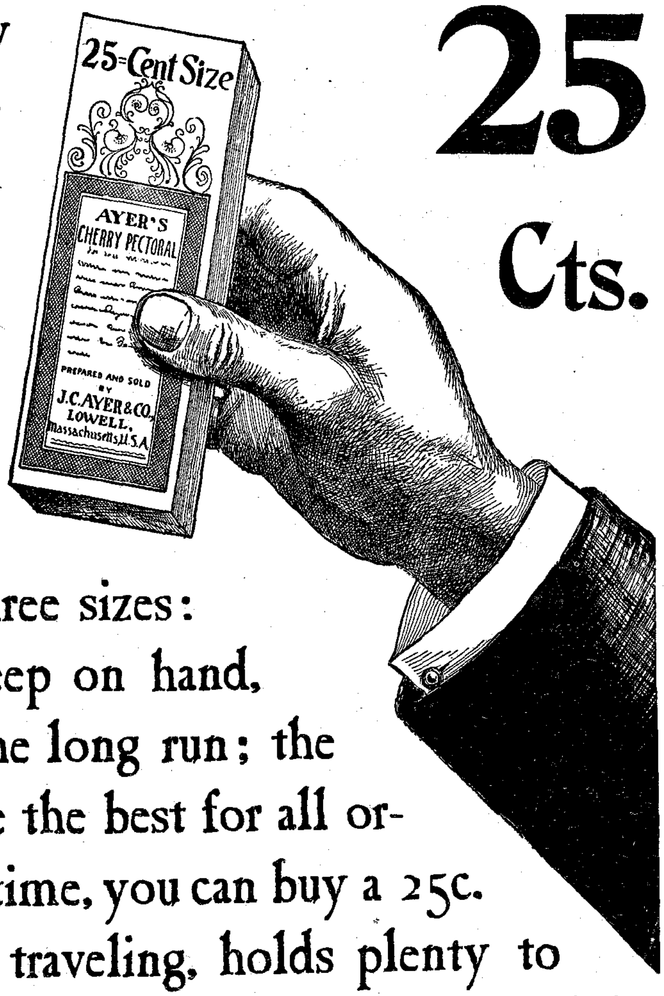
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